

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT BUILDING for a dance hall for the California Club; about 10,000 square feet of floor necessary; space to be distributed in 1, 2 or 3 floors; building to be situated somewhere near Main St. or Second St. in the neighborhood of Second Street, prior to October 15th. Address all communications to J. W. MONTGOMERY, Secy., corner Broadway and 1st, Chinatown.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON INTERESTED in poultry raising to send 50 cents for a year's subscription to "Poultry in California," the cheapest, best and most practical poultry journal on the market; 25 cents, 25 copies, G. L. A. GOODWIN, Box 733, City.

WANTED—NAMES OF PARTIES suffering from rheumatism or neuralgia, as we want to cure them and add their crutches to our collection. Address ARTHUR W. SPRINGS, HOTEL, 9 miles north of San Bernardino.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE; LIST your property with us; city or country, improved or unimproved, for a small amount, we have purchasers ready when the right thing comes in. W. W. WIDNEY, 127 W. First St.

WANTED—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house for a mechanic and wife from October 1st to December 1st, inclusive. Address Spring and First Sts. Address with full particulars. E. T. EARL, Sacramento, Cal.

WANTED—I HAVE TWO CASH buyers for houses and lots in houses, one single, one double, for a small amount. Address 215 W. 1st St., A. A. GRAFE, 5.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A BUSINESS that we will bear inquiring into, for a young man who is a hustler. PIER & POWELL, 108 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GIVE A GOOD COMPENSATION to a respectable woman who will board herself, rent free, or some one to work for board. 809 N. WINTH ST.

WANTED—ROSSJ. McCANN, HOUSE painter; whitening, tinting and hard wood finishing. Lowest honest prices. Call or write. Cross 608 BANNING ST.

WANTED—OLD CUSTOMERS OF Arrowhead Hot Springs to write us, as we are getting up a book of "specimen letters." BEACH & CO., Lessors.

WANTED—WIDOW, LIVING alone, old room-mate; housekeeping privileges, clean rent, near carline. Call at 503, room 7 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE Century, new volume, and other magazines, at J. C. OLMSTED'S PERIODICAL AGENCY, 211 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 2 SMALL houses for larger ones. Address 215 W. 1st St.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED teacher for the New Home Sewing Machine; no others need apply. 203 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—YOU TO CALL AT BEE- WEE & Reed's and get prices on wall paper and decorations. 235 W. FIRST ST. Tel. 268, 7.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CAR- panted work of any description for a good family. Address 215 W. 1st St.

WANTED—STUDENT WOULD like a place in small family to work for board and go to school. Address O. 73, TIMES.

WANTED—ARTISTIC PICTURE framing, lowest prices. HURNDALL'S, 113 W. Third St., between Spring and Main.

WANTED—FURNISHED BEDROOM by music teacher, with will pay rent with lessons. Call at 215 W. 1st St.

WANTED—GOODS OF ALL KINDS to store. SANDERSON'S WAREHOUSE, 251 Pedro St.; cheap rates.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SKELF, WIFE and child, in charge for first-class up-right piano. Address O. 32 TIMES.

WANTED—TO LEASE A PARTLY improved ranch, 15 to 30 acres, by practical ranchman. Call at 215 W. 1st St.

WANTED—TO RENT A ROOM TO A teacher, who will pay rent with 10%.

WANTED—YOU TO C. A. GOODWIN for papering and decorating rooms. 235 W. FIRST ST. Tel. 268, 30.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLE- man to have with speed. Address O. 77, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY, SELL OR EX- change movable buildings. NARAMORE, Wilson Block.

WANTED—I HAVE \$800 TO LOAN good security. Address O. 63, TIMES.

WANTED—GOOD ONE-HORSE LUM- ber wagon. Address P. O. BOX 5, Station D. City.

WANTED—PICTURES TO FRAME cheapest place, in BURG'S, 256 S. Main St.

WANTED—BARBER TO BUY BAR- ber shop at 408 S. Main.

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A young woman, as book-keeper, cashier, copyist or any kind of office work; have had 6 years' experience; can give best of references. Address O. 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER, LATE of Yates' C. O. cloth and suit house, S. F. will be paid by the month or take orders, at the IRVING, 229 S. Hill St.

WANTED—BY A. N. E. WOMAN a position as companion to an invalid, or as housekeeper in small family. Address O. 96, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION, A RE- responsible girl wishes & position to do chamber work or second work. 715 S. OLIVE ST.

WANTED—LADIES WISHING dressmaking done at home, please call 338 S. Hill St.

WANTED—BOSTON FEMALE EM- ployment Agency, 209 W. FOURTH ST.

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, merchant, etc., or store, or work of any kind he would like to do; good tools and general use; single, abstinent and non-smoker; small wages and permanent position preferred. Address O. 100, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION TO YOUNG English couple, coachman and gardener, wife competent cook, or second work, city or country. Address W. C. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A YOUNG GROCER wishes position in grocery or other business. Address Z. N. 62, TIMES.

Church Notices.

ALL GERMAN FRIENDS ARE cordially invited to attend the Sunday services of the German Society in the M. E. Church on 18th St. between Main and Hill Sts., at 2 o'clock.

WESLEYAN TABERNACLE—REV. Will a. knight, pastor, will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject, "What Duty is Mine?" a bright evening subject, "What Duty is Mine?" a bright evening service, the corollary invitation is extended to all these services.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITY will reopen their church and services this morning with their newly-arrived pastor, Rev. J. S. T. The services will be at 11 a.m. on Sunday school at usual hour, 9:45 a.m. There will be no evening service this evening.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church, Hill and Sixth Sts. Pastor Rev. R. C. Smith, services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. Young People's meeting, 6:30 p.m.

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN Church, in the Los Angeles College of Hope, Eighth Streets. Rev. Thomas W. Hynes of Greenville, Ill., will preach at 11 a.m. All are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY and Temple street. Rev. Thomas W. Hanes, rector, services at 11 a.m. Evening services at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH will preach this evening. Preaching, 11 a.m. by Rev. S. C. Keach, late pastor at St. Helena, at 7:30 p.m. by Pastor Bachman.

REV. A. S. DODDS, D. D., OF NEW York, will give two of his most popular lectures at the First Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings of the week.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL Church, A. J. Wells, pastor. Twenty-first St., near Figueroa. Services 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Seats free.

VINCENT M. E. CHURCH, THE pastor, Rev. G. H. Brooks, will preach in the morning and Dr. A. S. Dobbs in the evening.

SPIRITUALISM—G. H. BROOKS, pastor, will speak on the subject in the Illinois Hall, Sixth and Broadway, 7:30 p.m. Subjects taken from the audience. Psychometric tests taken. The children's progressive lyceum will be in same hall at 10:30 a.m.

Unclassified.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—The Mechanized Second-hand Clothing Store has just opened in Commercial St., San Pedro. Main brand of Spanish suits, second-hand clothing; to ship 40,000 word second-hand clothing; golden opportunity to get best prices. Call to John GRIFFIN, San Luis Rey, San Diego Co. Please send orders.

For Sale.

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—HOUSE BARGAINS. 10 large, elegant rooms, modern and complete in every detail; good basement, large lot; house just off cable car line, on one side of street; perfect general architecture and convenience. Call at office for price and terms.

VERY DESIRABLE. Modern house of 12 rooms, lot 10x700, full of choice shrubbery. Adams street near Figueroa, 100.

A CHOICE LOCATION. A complete cottage residence, adjoining St. James Park, 10x51x10, house well built throughout, \$3500.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST. An elegant 2-story house of 9 rooms, lot 100 ft. front on corner, near Figueroa, 100.

ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. A 5-story, 5-room, 10x50, Main street, one mile west, nice shade trees, good soil, \$300 cash, balance in monthly installments. Price \$2400, and we will exchange for good acreage.

LOT BARGAINS. Cheapest lot on Grand avenue, 56x125, clean side, \$200.

SHOULD BE TAKEN AT ONCE. Lot on clean side of Twenty-fourth street between Main and Grand, \$170.

BONNIE BRAE BARGAINS. 10x50, 10x60, 10x70.

THE GREAT HOT SPRINGS. Will not be taken. \$24 acres south of Agricultural Park, superior soil, no soil; ranch house and barn. The lucky buyer can double his money in one year. If you are not enough yourself, take it in with you.

SIX MORE MEN WANTED. Take 10 acres apiece in the prettiest 80-acre piece in the country, or two that will take 20 acres each, every 100 ft. apart, 3 miles south of Agricultural Park, \$150 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE. A large piece covered with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing and good 50 years old, 10x100, 10x120, 10x140, 10x160, 10x180, 10x200, 10x220, 10x240, 10x260, 10x280, 10x300, 10x320, 10x340, 10x360, 10x380, 10x400, 10x420, 10x440, 10x460, 10x480, 10x500, 10x520, 10x540, 10x560, 10x580, 10x600, 10x620, 10x640, 10x660, 10x680, 10x700, 10x720, 10x740, 10x760, 10x780, 10x800, 10x820, 10x840, 10x860, 10x880, 10x900, 10x920, 10x940, 10x960, 10x980, 10x1000, 10x1020, 10x1040, 10x1060, 10x1080, 10x1100, 10x1120, 10x1140, 10x1160, 10x1180, 10x1200, 10x1220, 10x1240, 10x1260, 10x1280, 10x1300, 10x1320, 10x1340, 10x1360, 10x1380, 10x1400, 10x1420, 10x1440, 10x1460, 10x1480, 10x1500, 10x1520, 10x1540, 10x1560, 10x1580, 10x1600, 10x1620, 10x1640, 10x1660, 10x1680, 10x1700, 10x1720, 10x1740, 10x1760, 10x1780, 10x1800, 10x1820, 10x1840, 10x1860, 10x1880, 10x1900, 10x1920, 10x1940, 10x1960, 10x1980, 10x2000, 10x2020, 10x2040, 10x2060, 10x2080, 10x2100, 10x2120, 10x2140, 10x2160, 10x2180, 10x2200, 10x2220, 10x2240, 10x2260, 10x2280, 10x2300, 10x2320, 10x2340, 10x2360, 10x2380, 10x2400, 10x2420, 10x2440, 10x2460, 10x2480, 10x2500, 10x2520, 10x2540, 10x2560, 10x2580, 10x2600, 10x2620, 10x2640, 10x2660, 10x2680, 10x2700, 10x2720, 10x2740, 10x2760, 10x2780, 10x2800, 10x2820, 10x2840, 10x2860, 10x2880, 10x2900, 10x2920, 10x2940, 10x2960, 10x2980, 10x3000, 10x3020, 10x3040, 10x3060, 10x3080, 10x3100, 10x3120, 10x3140, 10x3160, 10x3180, 10x3200, 10x3220, 10x3240, 10x3260, 10x3280, 10x3300, 10x3320, 10x3340, 10x3360, 10x3380, 10x3400, 10x3420, 10x3440, 10x3460, 10x3480, 10x3500, 10x3520, 10x3540, 10x3560, 10x3580, 10x3600, 10x3620, 10x3640, 10x3660, 10x3680, 10x3700, 10x3720, 10x3740, 10x3760, 10x3780, 10x3800, 10x3820, 10x3840, 10x3860, 10x3880, 10x3900, 10x3920, 10x3940, 10x3960, 10x3980, 10x4000, 10x4020, 10x4040, 10x4060, 10x4080, 10x4100, 10x4120, 10x4140, 10x4160, 10x4180, 10x4200, 10x4220, 10x4240, 10x4260, 10x4280, 10x4300, 10x4320, 10x4340, 10x4360, 10x4380, 10x4400, 10x4420, 10x4440, 10x4460, 10x4480, 10x4500, 10x4520, 10x4540, 10x4560, 10x4580, 10x4600, 10x4620, 10x4640, 10x4660, 10x4680, 10x4700, 10x4720, 10x4740, 10x4760, 10x4780, 10x4800, 10x4820, 10x4840, 10x4860, 10x4880, 10x4900, 10x4920, 10x4940, 10x4960, 10x4980, 10x5000, 10x5020, 10x5040, 10x5060, 10x5080, 10x5100, 10x5120, 10x5140, 10x5160, 10x5180, 10x5200, 10x5220, 10x5240, 10x5260, 10x5280, 10x5300, 10x5320, 10x5340, 10x5360, 10x5380, 10x5400, 10x5420, 10x5440, 10x5460, 10x5480, 10x5500, 10x5520, 10x5540, 10x5560, 10x5580, 10x5600, 10x5620, 10x5640, 10x5660, 10x5680, 10x5700, 10x5720, 10x5740, 10x5760, 10x5780, 10x5800, 10x5820, 10x5840, 10x5860, 10x5880, 10x5900,

THE REPUBLICANS.

Final Adjournment of the County Convention.

R. B. Carpenter Named for Senator on the First Ballot.

Walter S. Moore and F. N. Marion Nominated for the Assembly.

Austin and Owens for City Justices and L. Stanton for Township Justice—Nominations for Constables and Supervisors.

The Republican County Convention has concluded its labors and adjourned without delay. Yesterday some of the various district and township conventions were held and candidates for the various offices were named.

From the city district Walter S. Moore was nominated for the Assembly; from the county district F. N. Marion was named. R. B. Carpenter was selected to stand for Senator. All three of these nominees claim that they are unpledged as far as the United States Senatorship is concerned.

The defeat of Fred C. Smith for Constable surprised a great many of that gentleman's friends, but the nomination of L. D. Rogers was unquestionably a good one. This can be said without casting any reflection upon Mr. Smith.

The nomination of Messrs. Austin, Stanton and Owens for Justices of the Peace was looked for, although George P. Phibbs, now Deputy District Attorney, came very near defeating Mr. Owens.

Good feeling seems to prevail generally over the results attained, and from no defeated candidate nor from his friends has the threat been made that he or they intend to bolt the ticket that has been put up.

In many ways the convention was a remarkable one. It was independent and comprised, generally speaking, of men of ability, integrity and discretion. That the country delegates succeeded in getting in their work, if the crude expression will be pardoned, is unquestioned. But with them exhibited a spirit of fairness.

Now for the canvas which will determine the result on November 4.

THE CONVENTION.

The Proceedings in Detail—Closing Sessions.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Chairman Henry T. Gage called the Republican County Convention to order.

Mr. Gage called to the chair W. H. Thomas of the Second Ward and himself took the floor. He said that inasmuch as the convention had completed its business as a whole, he would move that the delegates from the various assembly, senatorial and township districts assemble, make their nominations and report to the whole convention.

On motion of Judge Hatch of Garvanza, the roll was called only so far as it referred to the several districts.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Nominations for State Senator were then declared in order for the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District. The district is composed as follows: All of the city of Los Angeles, and the country precincts of Action, Burbank, Centinela, Calabasas, Compton, Catalina, Cahuenga, Covina, Chautauqua, El Monte, Duarte, Electric, Enterprise, Esperanza, Elizabeth Lake, Farmdale, Fairmont, Florence, Fruitland, Glendale, Glendale, Garvanza, Knolls, Lamanda, La Ballona, La Dow, Los Virgenes, Lugo, La Liebre, La Canada, Lancaster, Langs, Liano, Lankershim, Monrovia, Monte Vista, North Pasadena, National, Newhall, Old Mission, Pasadena City, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, Palmdale, Rowland, Rosedale, Redondo, Sierra Madre, San Gabriel, San Antonio, Santa Monica, San Vicente, Tejunga, University and Vernon.

In placing in nomination James R. Finlayson, Judge Varie of the Ninth Ward spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I congratulate you upon the labors you have already performed, but which are now rapidly drawing to a close. The nominations you have thus far made concern only the county. We are now about to place in nomination a man for an office which concerns the whole nation, because of the fact that the legislature elected that year to name a United States Senator. I name for this office a man who has been a Californian for a quarter of a century, and during all that time a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He has already been a member of the Assembly, and has had an experience in legislation for the apportionment of the State, which we can use to advantage at Sacramento this winter. Gentlemen, I name for Senator a gentleman whom you all know—James R. Finlayson.

At the mention of this name there was loud and continued applause. In concluding his remarks Judge Varie said:

I pledge you, delegates, if he is nominated and elected, he will go to Sacramento and for any candidate for the United States Senate. He will act only for the best interests of the Republican party.

At the conclusion of Mr. Varie's remarks the convention broke out in applause, which lasted for several minutes.

When order was restored Thomas A. Lewis of the Fifth Ward came to the stage. Everybody expected that he was going to put in nomination a candidate for Senator. But instead of so doing he held a brief whispered consultation with the chairman. The result was that W. H. Thomas of the Second Ward was called to the chair. Mr. Gage then addressed the convention, placing in nomination Judge R. B. Carpenter, in about the following language:

I had, as far as I could recollect, promised to put to one man in nomination before this convention. But it seems that there is one more friend who demands my efforts, and I want to tell you that whatever he asks of me he will receive, if it is in my power to give.

I desire to place before this convention the name of a gentleman who is closely related to that distinguished Republican, that able organizer, that shrewd statesman, Matt Carpenter of Wisconsin. Gentlemen, there is something in the blood, and I propose to name for Senator R. B. Carpenter of this city, a man who in the past has rendered distinguished service to the party, and whom it ought to be a delight for us to honor.

There were no seconding speeches and the candidates came to the platform and pledged themselves to support the ticket. They likewise deposited with the secretary the \$5 assessment.

Judge Carpenter in speaking to the

convention stated that the rumor that he was pledged to support Leeland Stanford for Senator was untrue. The judge denied that he was in any way bound to cast his vote for any man. Of the Republican party and its record he spoke eloquently. There was, he said, only one pledge he would make. If nominated and elected he would endeavor to do all he could for the people of Los Angeles county.

The result of the ballot was the nomination of Judge Carpenter, the vote being as follows:

R. B. Carpenter.....144
J. R. Finlayson.....91Total vote cast.....235
Necessary to a choice.....119

When the chair announced the vote the convention applauded.

Judge Varie, on behalf of Mr. Finlayson, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and to this proposition the delegates all agreed.

At this juncture Mr. Gage explained that he had intended to make no nominating speeches in the convention.

"But," said he, "two years ago I promised to nominate Martin Aquires for Sheriff. When the time came for me to do so, I was away in Chicago representing you gentlemen, in the convention. The pledge made two years ago I fulfilled yesterday. When I was told that I was to nominate Judge Carpenter I was thunderstruck. I did so, however, because I have the reputation of never going back on my word."

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The next order of business was the nomination of candidates for the assembly.

For the Seventy-seventh Assembly District J. W. Haverstick, in a brief speech, placed in nomination Mr. Walter S. Moore.

A Second Ward delegate named Frank C. Prescott, who, he said, was a young attorney amply and fully qualified to represent the district in the State Legislature.

S. G. Millard, in a few eloquent remarks, placed in nomination for the office Frank P. Kelly. He referred to him as a young man who had served the country honestly and efficiently as District Attorney. [Smiles.]

T. J. Carman placed in nomination C. W. Pendleton, formerly secretary of the County Central Committee.

The nomination of Stanton was seconded by J. Frankenfeld, F. M. Kelsey and George M. Holton.

The nomination of Galbreth was seconded by H. A. Barclay, S. A. Garrett and Dr. Sinsabaugh.

At the suggestion of Dr. Murphy of the Ninth Ward, speeches from the candidates were dispensed with.

The candidates came forward and put up their assessment.

The ballot was then proceeded with, resulting in the nomination of Judge Stanton by the following vote:

R. L. Woodward.....25
J. W. Cook.....25
N. W. Vanderlip.....14
James Durfee.....12
G. H. Peck.....1Total vote cast.....77
Necessary to a choice.....39

Judge Stanton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention. His nomination was made unanimous.

FOR THE CITY OFFICES.

Nominations for Justices, Constables and Supervisor.

At 1:15 o'clock the delegates from the city were called to order by Chairman Gage.

The first order of business announced was the nomination of candidates for City Justice.

W. H. Thomas of the Second Ward placed in nomination E. E. Galbreth.

W. T. Williams placed in nomination L. Stanton.

The nomination of Stanton was seconded by J. Frankenfeld, F. M. Kelsey and George M. Holton.

The nomination of Galbreth was seconded by H. A. Barclay, S. A. Garrett and Dr. Sinsabaugh.

At the suggestion of Dr. Murphy of the Ninth Ward, speeches from the candidates were dispensed with.

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Judge Stanton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention. His nomination was made unanimous.

FOR CONSTABLES.

The next order of business was the nomination of two candidates for constable.

Will E. Dunn placed in nomination H. C. Clements, present incumbent.

George M. Holton seconded the nomination, as did also J. Frankenfeld.

C. W. Pendleton placed in nomination Fred C. Smith, present incumbent.

Mr. Slater of the Seventh Ward seconded the nomination.

W. H. Thomas of the Second Ward nominated William Bouett, and his nomination was seconded by Ed Naud.

S. G. Millard placed in nomination Robert C. Owens, a colored man.

C. H. Twine, who had secured a proxy, seconded this nomination.

Judge Varie placed in nomination Lester D. Rogers.

The nomination was seconded by C. M. Wells and Maj. Furry.

As nominations were ordered closed at this point, the candidates stepped to the stage and put up their assessment.

The ballot was then proceeded with. Each delegate was instructed to vote for two candidates. The result was the nomination of Mr. Clements but no choice as to the second nominee. The vote was:

H. S. Clements.....99
L. D. Rogers.....86
F. C. Smith.....73
B. J. Sanchez.....81
William Bouett.....31Total vote cast.....173
Necessary to a choice.....88

Judge Stanton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention. His nomination was made unanimous.

FOR THE CITY CLERK.

The next order of business was the nomination of two candidates for city clerk.

Will E. Dunn placed in nomination H. S. Clements, present incumbent.

George M. Holton seconded the nomination, as did also J. Frankenfeld.

C. W. Pendleton placed in nomination Fred C. Smith, present incumbent.

Mr. Slater of the Seventh Ward seconded the nomination.

W. H. Thomas of the Second Ward nominated William Bouett, and his nomination was seconded by Ed Naud.

S. G. Millard placed in nomination Robert C. Owens, a colored man.

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William Bouett.....31Total vote cast.....173
Necessary to a choice.....88

Judge Stanton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention. His nomination was made unanimous.

FOR THE COUNTY CLERK.

The next order of business was the nomination of two candidates for county clerk.

G. M. Holton named M. T. Owens, J. C. Austin.

J. W. Haverstick nominated William Young.

T. J. Carman placed in nomination George P. Phibbs.

Mr. Barclay and Dr. Murphy of the Ninth Ward seconded the nomination of J. C. Austin.

The other nominees were also seconded by various delegates.

The candidates stepped to the stage and put up their money. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Justice Austin. The vote was:

H. G. Austin.....99
M. T. Owens.....74
J. W. Haverstick.....34
William Young.....25Total vote.....173
Necessary to a choice.....88

Justice Austin was declared the nominee of the convention, but a second ballot was necessary to determine the second nominee. No names were withdrawn. The result of this

he favored the Wright act, and was opposed to a further division of the county.

H. A. Urush made a brief talk, in substance covering the same points that Mr. Marion did.

W. H. Mace created a little flurry by stating that while he had not himself served in the Union army he had been a substitute and that substitute was killed. He said furthermore that he favored the election of W. W. Morris for United States Senator.

J. A. Buchanan of Pasadena, who had also been placed in nomination made a speech in a poetic strain.

The result of the ballot, which was then proceeded with, was the nomination of Mr. Marion. The vote was as follows:

F. N. Marion.....78
J. H. Buchanan.....31
H. A. Urush.....29
W. H. Mace.....5Total vote cast.....141
Necessary to a choice.....71

Mr. Marion having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee of the convention.

The county convention as a whole then reassembled, and E. J. Niles moved an adjournment sine die, to reassemble as supervisoral and township conventions.

H. A. Barclay placed in nomination L. R. Dunkelberger, and the nomination was seconded by T. J. Carman, J. Frankenfeld and Mr. LaDow.

The ballot was proceeded with after the candidates had made their deposits, resulting in the selection of Mr. Forrester. The vote was:

E. A. Forrester.....37
I. R. Dunkelberger.....26Total vote cast.....63
Necessary to a choice.....33

Mr. Forrester was declared the nominee for Supervisor.

THE WIND-UP.

On motion of Maj. Gard, the thanks of the delegates were returned to Henry T. Gage for the able manner in which he had presided over the convention, and three rousing cheers were given him.

On motion of W. H. Thomas, Mr. Gage was thanked for the able manner in which he had presided over the convention, and at 12:15 an adjournment sine die was ordered.

Then came trouble. Some delegates did not think this the proper course to pursue. Mr. Gard of the Fourth and Mr. Wells of the Third had a few words which they directed at Chairman Gage. That gentleman, however, proved himself equal to the occasion and passed the ill-timed remarks.

With this the convention adjourned sine die, or, as Mr. Gage insists upon having it, without date.

The First Supervisorial District.

The delegates from the First Supervisorial District met at the rooms of the County Republican Club on Second street to nominate a candidate for Supervisor. Five names were presented for their nomination as follows:

W. L. Woodward of Lordsburg, J. W. Cook of Glendale, N. Vanderlip of Lamanda Park, G. H. Peck of El Monte and Jim Durfee of Old Mission.

The candidates appeared upon the platform and each made a few remarks and deposited \$5.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. L. Woodward.....25
J. W. Cook.....25
N. Vanderlip.....14
James Durfee.....12
G. H. Peck.....1Total vote cast.....77
Necessary to a choice.....39

Mr. Cook was declared the nominee.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Now the Democratic procession can pass.

The officers of the convention were very liberally paid for their services.

J. M. Dusmoor, on the second ballot for Recorder, received 100 votes.</div

LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Full Associated Press News Reports.

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The Times.

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Vol. XVIII..... No. 128

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR, Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.

Lieutenant-Governor..... JOHN REDDICK. Secretary of State..... F. G. WAITE. State Treasurer..... J. B. MCDONALD. Attorney-General..... W. H. HART. State Auditor..... THEODORE H. COOPER. State Comptroller..... E. P. COLEMAN. Chief Justice..... W. H. BEATTY. Associate Justice..... C. M. GAROUTTE. Associate Justice..... R. C. HARRISON. Associate Justice (short-term)..... J. J. DEHAVEN. Clerk of the Supreme Court..... L. H. BROWN. Supt. of Public Instruction..... W. A. ANDERSON.

District Nominations.

R. R. Commissioner—3rd District, JAS. W. REA. Board of Equalization, 4th Dist., J. R. HEBRON.

Nominations for Congress.

At Large..... J. C. CAMPBELL. District VI..... W. W. BOWERS.

Legislative Nominations.

Senate—XXXVIII Dist., R. B. CARPENTER. Assembly—LXXXV Dist., F. N. MARION. Assembly—LXXXVI Dist., W. S. MOORE.

County Nominations.

Superior Judge..... LUCIEN SHAW. Superior Judge..... W. H. CLARK. Superior Judge..... R. N. SMITH. Sheriff..... MARTIN G. AGUIRRE. Clerk..... TROWBRIDGE H. WARD. Treasurer..... JAMES MELCHIOR. District Attorney..... E. EDWARD GRAN. Assessor..... CONVERS HOWE. Auditor..... A. B. WHITNEY. Tax Collector..... J. KELLY. Recorder..... D. W. FIELD. Public Administrator..... W. A. WELDON. Coroner..... H. E. STAFFORD. Surveyor..... J. W. COOK. Supervisor—First District..... E. A. FORRESTER.

City and Township Nominations.

City Justice..... H. C. AUSTIN. City Justice..... M. T. OWENS. Township Justice..... L. STANTON. Constable..... H. S. CLEMENTS. Constable..... L. D. ROGERS.

A SPECIAL from "Hank" Wagoner, this morning, gives an interesting account of the graphic reception accorded Col. Markham at Sacramento yesterday.

Two, at least, of the legislative candidates yesterday declared that they were not pledged to the support of Mr. Stanford for the Senate, while the third carefully avoided pledging himself. In the event of the election of these nominees, their constituents will watch their record at Sacramento with much interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is much concerned about the growth of the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific coast. It says that the San Francisco's performance is sufficient to wrest the palm from the Atlantic Coast and transfer it to San Francisco. Yes.

THOMAS MAGEE, the leading real estate expert of the Pacific Coast, says, in the Forum, that Chinese now rent at least 50,000 acres of fruit and bottom lands within a radius of 100 miles of San Francisco, for which they pay from four to ten times what a white lessee could afford to pay for the land. The same thing is true, to a less extent, of Los Angeles, and it is cause for wonder that such opportunities should be neglected by Americans.

A FEW days ago an operator, who is described as "a mere boy," failed to deliver an order to a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio road. Soon after discovering his error he telegraphed to the operator at the next station that there would be a wreck pretty soon. As a result of the lad's forgetfulness two freight trains collided, twenty-five cars were reduced to kindling-wood and nine men were killed. Is there not something radically wrong in a system which leaves the lives and limbs of scores or even hundreds of people at the mercy of a "mere boy."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker puts the question of the farmer's grievances very neatly and pithily, as follows:

The farmer labors under too many disadvantages. Let me mention a few. If he wants to make him a fit candidate for the State prison, give a sojourn there would serve him right; but the railroad man waters his stock for the same time he gets something for nothing, and he is a fit candidate for the United States Senate. The farmer issues his promise to pay, and pays the interest on it. The banks issue their promises to pay and get interest on them. The farmer pays an outrageously large disproportion of the State tax. If the farmer is in debt, his tax is taxed for the full amount, while the man who holds the mortgage often gets off scot-free.

ITS LABORS ENDED.

The Republican County Convention yesterday finished its work. In some respects, it was the most noteworthy convention that has ever met in Los Angeles county. It certainly sat longer, owing to the slow working of the secret ballot system, and the same caused led to a number of surprises, which were kept up almost to the last moment.

While it is true that the marked individuality of action brought about by the secret ballot placed on the ticket the names of many good men, on the other hand, it resulted in action which cannot well be explained, such, for instance, as the rejection of the resolution favoring purity of elections, referred to yesterday.

The first business before the convention yesterday was the selection of two Assemblies and a Senator to go to Sacramento. From the city district Walter S. Moore was nominated for the Assembly, and from the country district F. N. Marion. R. B. Carpenter was chosen for State Senator. Nominations were then made for city and township justices and constables. J. W. Cook was nominated for Supervisor in the First District, and E. A. Forrester in the Third.

The convention adjourned sine die, with a vote of thanks to Henry T. Gage for his services as chairman. He deserved the compliment.

THE "FURRINERS" AND THE ODIOUS "M'KINLEY BILL."

Foreign nations are much stirred up over the McKinley bill. A Paris paper—*La Liberte*—calls this a "prodigious act of ingratitude toward Europe," which, it declares, has been the mother of modern America, and adds: "There are no Americans in America. There are only Europeans who have established themselves there, taking thither their arts, their labor, their resources and their industry." This ridiculous assertion leads the San Francisco Chronicle to remark:

It is a serious question whether recent immigration has not been a detriment to this country rather than a help. The asymmetrical idea has been carried to such extremes that we have been cursed with the people of almost every country in the world. Such a people have brought neither art nor labor, resources nor industry, but only masterful mendacity and a hatred of honest labor which have constantly recruited the army of tramps and criminals. If this be the debt to which the Paris Journal alludes we would gladly return it in kind and return the same to the same immigration of this sort to Europe, with interest compounded and compounded again.

Certain it is that any obligation in regard to the immigration of foreigners to this country is not on the side of the United States, but of the immigrants, who come to find advantages of which they did not dream in their native lands. Uncle Sam could well afford to put down the bar permanent against further immigration, and many believe that this country would be the gainer by such action.

We may expect much strong talk from over the water and from Canada, as result of the passage of the Tariff Bill. It seriously interferes with the business of these countries: it closes up many profitable manufacturing establishments and throws thousands of men and women out of work and we cannot, therefore, blame them if they "kick," or even talk of reprisals. Nor, as long as such reprisals are confined to the imposition of duties, have we any right to complain, for, in doing this these countries are merely following our example, although unwillingly.

The United States Congress, in passing the McKinley Tariff Bill, did so because it believed it would prove beneficial to this country. To believe that Congress had any intention of injuring any other country is as unreasonable as it is absurd. It is, as far as we are concerned, purely a domestic measure. It is a means of self-protection. Other countries must look out for themselves. We bear them no ill-will, but our paramount duty is to our own people.

THE OVAL COURSE.

Races at Morris Park, Latonia and on the Coast.

MORRIS PARK, Oct. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Mile: Won: even, Madstone second, B. B. Million third, Time, 1:46.

Five-eighths of a mile: Ballyhoo won, Bradford second, Gunwad third, Time, 1:00.

Hartsbore handicap, mile and an eighth: Reporter won, Diablo second, Nevada third, Time, 2:00.

The Titan stakes for 2 year-olds, Titan course, 1,400 yards: Equity won, Kildene second, Mimi filly third, Time, 1:24.

Moshulu stakes for 3 year-olds, mile and an eighth: Tournament won, Master Lode second, Chesapeake third, Time, 1:59.

Three quarters of a mile: Servitor won, Mr. Sass second, Tom Donohue third, Time, 1:15.

Morris Barn, the well-known Chicago stable, at one time the most powerful racing stable in America, went out of existence this morning. All the horses were disposed of by Auctioneer Easton. No fancy prices were realized, but the bidding was spirited. Kalloulo brought \$3600, Egmont \$2650, Joe Blackburn \$2100, Wrestler \$2205, Pizana \$1100.

At Latonia.

Latonia, Oct. 4.—Mile and twenty yards: Neva C. won, Robin second, Kinglike third, Time, 1:49.

Mile and a sixteenth: Meekie H. won, Pantlette second, J. T. third, Time, 1:55.

Mile: Major Tom won, Eli second, Consigne third, Time, 1:46.

Mile and three-sixteenths: Blarney Stone, Jr. won, Silver Lake second, W. C. Morris third, Time, 2:07.

At Yreka.

YREKA, Oct. 4.—First race, running, three-quarters of a mile and repeat: Won by Bingo, Wild Oats second, Best time, 1:18.

Second race, trotting, for 4 year-olds: Won by Ante Echo, Little Mc second, Best time, 2:50.

Miss Hogan paced against Rayford's trotting, winning two half-mile heats. Best time, 1:42.

Running, three-eighths of a mile and repeat: Arago won, Sammy H. second, Best time, 0:35.

Pounded to Splinters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Speaker's desk in the House is a source of amusement to a few visitors at the Capitol. The blue baize covering has been removed and the right half of the desk where the gavel of the Speaker fell is to be nothing but a mass of splinters about the size of a match. Many of these splinters have been taken away by visitors as souvenirs of the Fifty-first Congress.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Speaker's desk in the House

MAGNETIC MARKHAM.

Massing His Matchless Batteries

ON THE REDOUTS AT RED BLUFF

Sunshine and the Glistening Snows of Shasta—Melodies from Throats of Brass—Illuminated Streets and Enthusiasm Galore.

RED BLUFF, Oct. 4.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The sun had already been up and got its name on the register this morning at Redding before the Colonel and his oratorical companion-campaigner got down to breakfast.

It was a matchless morning—a morning in which the act of taking breath was a positive pleasure. The murky clouds that had hung upon our flanks like a band of guerrillas all day yesterday vanished with the night, and in their place there bent above us a sky so blue and deep and beautiful that it seemed one might almost pierce its pell-mell depths and peer into the windows of Paradise!

Away to the northward—leagues away—Mount Shasta towered to the sky, but seemed scarce a stone's throw distant, and we gazed upon it fixedly and long, wishing that we might cool our heels in the snow-drifts glittering at its peak.

It was 9 o'clock and more when the train moved away en route to this pretty city, amid the God-speeds of the stalwarts who came down to see the Pasadena off.

Daylight disclosed the fact that we were in a gem of a country, and the party enjoyed the scenery, the air filled with sunshine and piney odors from the foothills skirting the line of march, and the exhilaration induced by the swift ride down the grade.

We found ourselves unable to sneak into this place without a brass band at our heels, and have given up trying to make that movement anywhere; so, yielding to the inevitable, we sailed into Gen. Chapman's handsome town with the eyes of the multitude on us, each fellow, except the Colonel, trying to look big and make the populace think he was the particular chap that the band was blowing its lungs to pieces for.

There are plenty of good fellows and good Republicans in Red Bluff, and we don't get much chance to get harnessed up to old enemys. Dr. Dobson of the Sentinel, who was just getting out his first paper on brand-new type on a brand new press, after having been burned out, invited us over to see his able journal come from under the big cylinder, "reeking with information," and there was method in his madness, for he set cosgrave of the Examiner to reading proof, and wanted me to write up a half-page "ad," of some new kind of plug tobacco, but I struck on him, for it always was a hardship for me to work, and I don't chew anyway. I never chewed but once, and that was one time when I was "breaking prairie" with a measly chap in Kansas. That one "chaw" broke me of the plug tobacco habit for a long time to come. The fact is I was so internally sick that trip that I came near "throwing up" a job hammering cattle, that I needed and wanted to keep, and I have never had the nerve to try to "dhow" since.

Some of the party took drives among the big ranches, but the next Governor stayed at his hotel and kept on visiting with Democrats, Republicans and "Prohs" (that's what they call them up this way) until dinner time.

Of course we knew that Red Bluff would astonish us with some new feature, and have been wondering what form it would take, but none of us could have guessed that they would have strung a gigantic candlestick the length of the town, with candles in it six inches apart, which, when lighted, shed a glamour on the streets and grease on the best clothes of the audience in about equal proportions. But it made a beautiful show and the handsomest illumination yet seen on the trip. I have learned, too, some points on bonfires; why, they score one up here less than thirty feet high, with a tar barrel at the top, and when they were "touched off" it made a glow that was as bright and warm as a Markham smile and a Markham handshake.

From the appearance of the great mass of cheering torch-bearers that went marching down between the candle-illuminated sidewalks, I should judge that Tehama county had turned out every Republican in it to cheer the proprietor of the "hypnotic hand." They took in all the principal streets and cheered for Markham until, I think, the snow must have settled at least six on Lassen Buttes, eighty miles away. They packed the immense armory with the cheering throng, with beautiful women, with illuminations, flags and flowers, until it was a picture to remember.

It is here that the "Markham rose" has broken out like a case of confluent small-pox. Nearly every man in the audience wore one on his lapel, and the ladies' corsages were garnished with the rich red of the flower that this year blooms in California from upland to ocean, until the vast audience took on that dark cardinal tinge that a town takes after "a night of it."

It was a grand audience—the greatest I have seen since I joined the party, and Col. Markham captured it completely. He told a new story to-night about "Mrs. Matt Fuller's" drunken husband that I would like to repeat, but he may want to tell it down home himself on the 1st of November, at our big meeting, so I will not fore-stall him, although the temptation is great.

Gen. Chapman presided and made a talented talk to the faithful, and as usual the eloquent Morehouse kept the packed multitude hanging on his limpid sentences until nearly 11 o'clock. It takes an orator to do that sort of thing, and you don't want to fail to get out and hear him when he gets to the City of the Angels about the middle of next month.

The fight goes on in royal shape; no such magnificent receptions have ever been given any man in California as greet the State's next Governor, and it is dollars to crabapples that he will roll up such a vote in November as has been known here but rarely.

We have to get out at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning to catch a train for that "city of roses," Chico, and if you can spare a few bits of sympathy for us at having to see the sun rise, it will be duly appreciated, at least by

HANK WAGONER.

A Lively Runaway.

At 6 o'clock last night a pair of horses owned by a farmer named Andrews, who lives in the foot hills, ran away on Teulere street. Mr. Andrews was on his way home, and had his two daughters, aged

9 and 13 years, respectively, in the wagon. Andrews was thrown out when the horses started off, but the girls remained in the seats until the team ran into a cable car at Waters street, when they were thrown out, and the eldest girl's right leg was broken just above the knee. The other one escaped injury. The injured girl was taken to a private residence on Waters street, where her injuries were treated.

THE DEMOCRATS.

Result of the Primaries Held Yesterday.

The Democrats held their primaries yesterday. The voting places were opened at 3 p.m., and voting was kept up until 7 o'clock last evening. But little interest was taken in the affair outside of office-seekers and those who wished to be delegates to the county convention, which convenes in the Tervine Hall next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The caucus ticket was voted at all the precincts except three, the Second Ward, the Third Ward and the Eighth Ward, but even in these voting places the fight was quite tame. The delegates are as follows:

THE DELEGATES.

First Ward—Richard Dunnigan, T. S. Meredith, C. H. Langbein, A. Gundlack, T. S. Hughes, J. E. Youkun, F. P. Quigley, Jos. Messmer, Jerry Baldwin, Henry Cretiat, S. White, C. L. McIntyre.

Second Ward—John C. Moore, M. P. Tracy, John Clark, F. B. Culver, Robert Dominguez, D. Innes, D. Mulrin, G. W. Reitzer, H. Bruning, A. Davis, J. E. Bennett, M. D. Sullivan, Dr. H. Nadeau, John Narey, Frank Adams, E. G. Tice, Frank Hamm, Robert L. Garret, R. F. Sepulveda, E. Roth, C. L. Hargitt, C. A. Schroeder, J. Trabucco, A. C. Roques, Jos. Ross, Dr. J. S. Crawford.

Third Ward—L. M. Wagner, C. M. Baker, N. C. Bledsoe, J. C. Foy, J. J. Flanagan, Dr. J. H. Crawford, T. E. Gibbons, I. B. Dockwella, C. N. Richards, H. J. Kennedy, W. A. Ryan, M. Hopkins, E. J. Morris, I. Levy, R. E. McGregor, T. F. Donahue, J. J. Nicholson, Joe Davidson, M. Morris, W. A. Wilson.

Fourth Ward—F. B. Guthrie, C. N. Williams, E. H. Fraeman, J. W. Swawick, C. F. Wolf, R. Zellner, E. German, C. Jacoby, C. F. A. Last, J. J. Ayres, John R. Mathews, John Bryson, St. D. Bottiller, W. L. Graves.

Ward—John Osborne, John Maxwell, C. J. Cosby, Fred Harkness, D. H. H. Ward, F. W. Sabich, D. V. Waldron, A. Neuelle.

Sixth Ward—J. T. Bearden, J. Marion Brooke, H. J. A. Stuh, A. F. Mackay, K. A. Kimpau, Charles J. Peteler, A. Bozal, J. M. Butler, John F. Humphreys, John Wier, E. W. Taylor, J. H. Kuhlman, John P. Morris, William Chamberlain and George Peacock.

Seventh Ward—Charles P. Kearney, M. J. Nolan, J. W. Wilson, H. Cohen, A. J. Lenox, C. Alexander, H. E. Cluster, J. L. Tucker, J. Hawer, M. W. Cookling, J. J. O'Brien, R. B. Powell.

Eighth Ward—P. B. Bialde, T. F. Savage, G. Halliday, L. B. Cohn, Gus Graham, Joe Brown, E. Faure, N. M. Quirolo, H. King, G. Waldeck, F. Clavere, W. Rowan, Charles Gollmer, C. Valla, G. Willig, L. Cohn, P. Hock, C. M. Moore.

Ninth Ward—C. H. White, L. N. Cochran, E. H. Workman, J. L. O. Bryan, C. A. Bell, W. R. Stephenson, S. Bigey, Robert Fowler.

CITY BRIEFS.

Yesterday was another dull day in police circles, absolutely nothing going on.

The daily Santa Fé excursions to Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel are meeting with considerable success.

W. J. McNeil of Great Britain, John Cashion of Canada and August Volze of Germany were naturalized yesterday.

J. C. Oliver, real estate and money broker and notary public, has removed his office across the street from the old location, and now has the corner ground floor in the Board of Trade building.

At 1 o'clock this morning Annie Woods, an Alameda street girl, was arrested for robbing C. W. White of Santa Monica. White visited the place and she took \$5 from his pocket.

There are undelivered telegrams at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, corner Court and Main streets, for Rev. George W. Gray, Mrs. D. McCord, Asa C. Francisco and Miss Lena Dexter.

John Bryson, Jr., and A. W. Clark have applied to the City Council for a street railroad franchise on Buena Vista and other streets. The Board of Public Works have recommended that the same be granted.

First M. E. Church, formerly known as Fort Street Church, on Broadway between Third and Fourth streets.

Rev. R. S. Cantine, pastor, will meet the people for the first service in his new year. 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.

D. W. Field, the Republican nominee for Public Administrator to succeed himself, was treated to a pleasant serenade by members of the Satico Club Friday night. The serenaders were invited in and entertained royally for an hour or two.

A most unique entertainment will be given at the East Los Angeles Congregational Church on Thursday evening, Oct. 14th. A Gypsy Fair will be opened, with king, queen, lords, ladies, fortune teller, wedding and camp in costume. It will be a great novelty.

Messrs. Frank Gray & Co. will open

their magnificent dry goods store, corner of Spring and Third streets, on Monday, October 14th, and will no

show the people of Los Angeles and vicinity the finest and most varied stock of dry and fancy goods ever shown in Southern California.

James H. Taylor, who was shot by Frank J. Dyer about two weeks ago, in front of the Natick House, began to sick day before yesterday, and was in a bad condition yesterday. It is said by his friends that he has made a written statement which will be made public if he dies, but if he recovers the real cause of the shooting will be kept a profound secret, so far as he is concerned.

The fair for the benefit of the orphans will be begun on Monday evening, October 13th. Mayor Hazard will preside. The program for the evening will consist of addresses by Judge W. F. Fitzgerald and Hon. Stephen M. White, and a literary and musical entertainment. Some of the best musical talent in the city has been secured.

No soliciting for chances or otherwise will be allowed, as the entire evening will be devoted to the programme.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who has for the last seventeen years been dwelling at Naples, Italy, within a short distance of Pompeii, will deliver two lectures at the Los Angeles College, corner of Eighth and Hope streets, Monday evening, October 6th and October 13th, at 7:30 o'clock, on the excavations of Pompeii. These lectures are given in the interest of the Presbyterian Church. The first will be on the mode of the destruction by Mt. Vesuvius; on the manner of the death of many of the people and on the discoveries of buried Pompeii in the eighteenth century. The second will be on the life, the literature, art and the morals of the Pompeians as revealed by the excavations.

The fight goes on in royal shape; no such magnificent receptions have ever been given any man in California as greet the State's next Governor, and it is dollars to crabapples that he will roll up such a vote in November as has been known here but rarely.

We have to get out at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning to catch a train for that "city of roses," Chico, and if you can spare a few bits of sympathy for us at having to see the sun rise, it will be duly appreciated, at least by

HANK WAGONER.

A Lively Runaway.

At 6 o'clock last night a pair of horses owned by a farmer named Andrews, who lives in the foot hills, ran away on Teulere street. Mr. Andrews was on his way home, and had his two daughters, aged

NEW BUILDINGS.

Permits Issued by Superintendent Muchmore the Past Week.

Superintendent Muchmore issued the following permits for new buildings during the week ended Saturday:

Henry Sides, Mozart street, near Water, frame dwelling, \$200.

L. J. Lockhart, 745 Ottawa street, addition to frame dwelling, \$150.

M. E. Kimball, Los Angeles street, frame dwelling, \$204.

San Gabriel Rapid Transit Railroad Company, Cannery tract, frame depot, \$1500.

R. H. Stoll & Co., proprietors, 59 Commercial street, uses only the celebrated Pernod and Absinthe for the manufacture of carbonated drinks. Call for their Soda, Seitzer, Ginger Ale and Saraparilla and Iron. All goods are of the finest quality, and for purity and flavor cannot be excelled.

California State Series School Books, and others at Langstaider's, 238 S. Spring, opposite Hollenbeck Hotel.

Fresh goods, polite attention, low prices and prompt delivery. You will secure by writing to

BOWEN & CHILDRESS.

Tel. 451 538 and 540 South Spring street.

Teeth Filled Without Pain.

R. H. Edmonds dentist, room 32 Bryson-Bonebrake block. Office hours, 9:30 to 12:30.

Removal Notice.

R. H. Innes and C. W. Innes (the Los Angeles Mental Age family), have removed from 101 W. Broadway to 107 W. Second St., where they sold the custody of W. H. Innes.

We sell a fancy California Flour at \$1.25 per 50-pound sack. BOWEN & CHILDRESS.

105 S. Spring street.

THE DELICIOUS FRAGRANCE, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commands it to all ladies.

What's the use driving up town, where the streets are crowded and you are liable to get run over and killed, when you can buy your Groceries for less money at 538 and 540 South Spring street.

BOWEN & CHILDRESS.

Seneca's Celebrated Floor Paint.

At Fricker & Quinn, 102 S. Main St.

W. R. Tullis, watchmaker, 402 South Spring street. Watches cleaned for \$1.50.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT. P. H. MATTHEWS, corner Second and Main st.

The Doctor Will Tell You.

Malaria often lurks under unclean carpets. Send for the City steam Carpet Works and have your carpets cleaned. JOHN BLOSSER, 538 and 540 in Pearl. Telephone 421.

The Baths at Arrowhead Hot Springs Cure sexual and skin diseases.

H.ATH & MILLIGAN Prepared Paint at Fricker & Quinn, 141 S. Main St.

We are carrying a very heavy stock of Groceries and must sell. Call and get our prices. We'll save you money. BOWEN & CHILDRESS.

Tel. 451.

The Baths at Arrowhead Hot Springs Cure sexual and skin diseases.

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THE NATIONALISTS.

Opening of their Campaign
Last Night.

MEETING AT TURNVEREIN HALL.

Speeches by H. G. Wilshire, W. C. Owen, Mrs. Anna Smith and Others—What they Propose to do.

A brass band playing in front of Turnverein Hall last evening announced the fact that the Nationalists had opened their campaign. Several transparencies were held by men in the crowd, calling attention to the meeting which was to take place, where the disciples of Bellamy would be addressed by their leaders and orators.

The meeting was a fair success. The chairs in the room were nearly all full as well as the benches in the gallery. There was a moderate display of enthusiasm, although the speakers were listened to with profound attention. About one-third of the audience were ladies.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by E. C. Schnebly, the secretary of the State Administrative Committee. He announced that Mr. Judd was prevented, through illness in his family, from serving as president of the meeting. Mr. Schnebly said:

This is the opening of the campaign. While the Democrats and Republicans are quarreling over generalities, the Nationalists propose to get at the root of the matter and learn where the difficulties lie. It is the masses who are suffering the greatest wrongs, and it is for them that we labor.

A letter from R. M. Webster was read, expressing his regret at his inability to be present.

The first speaker of the evening was W. C. Owen. He spoke substantially as follows:

We are appealing to the masses with different arguments from those you will hear from either Democrats or Republicans. Why is it that our young party has dared to throw its weight into the old organized parties? The hour has come when a large proportion of the people can no longer be fooled—not can all of them be bribed or intimidated or cajoled. It is because these facts are plain to us that we have ventured to step into the arena. Our creed consists of truths so simple that they may be understood by the most uneducated. We have appealed to the people in the world's history where it is known that there is no longer any such thing as competition. Leaving out the great corporations and gigantic fortunes, let us look at the every-day question of bread and butter. What is competition for most of us, compared with the combinations that are rapidly swallowing up all the branches of industry and trade? The old system of playing fast and loose with the people and thumbing their noses in their eyes. In reply to the wall that goes up from all sides, they talk about legislation to make competition more just and natural. Let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, it seems a light matter for us to put a candidate in the field; but it is a serious thing for all of the nation. It is my conviction that if the good-hearted working people of the country cannot manage to stand up for themselves, then it is hopeless to look for a solution of these questions through the ballot. No people can stand the extremes of wealth and poverty. Poverty is a monster which is unnatural, and should not be allowed to exist.

H. G. Wilshire, the nominee of the Nationalists of this district for Congress, was then introduced. He said:

Do we own the country in which we live? Are we the slaves of the few who do own it? Who are we? Is it the rich who are a man for our life or for every day of our life? This is a question which affects every one of us, for it is a question of justice. It is said that property is more widely distributed here than in any other country on the globe, and that there is no real poverty here. Now, as a matter of fact, while the wealth per capita here is nearly equal to that of the wealth per capita in England, the wealth of the rich men in this country is nearly twice that of the rich of England. The present system cannot last five years. We are not here to beg, but to demand our rights. Today the platforms of both the great parties have a trust or monopoly plank. They assume us that they will deal severely with the trusts in their interests, with the necessities of existence. The truth is, we understand it, is an arrangement forced upon its members by the condition of competition in the country. The sugar refineries of the country produce enough sugar in four days to last seven. Now is it not absurd to pass a law that they must produce every day in the week? What is the result? Now, why is it that the people of the United States do not come out and support our doctrines? It is because they call them impractical. Yet we stood ready to discuss these questions in public with the leaders of the old party. Wherein are our ideas impractical? Why not have the Government take the railroads and telegraph, as well as the mails? It is done in other countries.

We are familiar with the iron law of

Wages. It is that those who are employed must take the lowest wages that will allow them to exist, or else be driven out by the army of unemployed. Any means that are advanced by the old parties are of no use to the laborers themselves. The laborers are the chief product of the country.

As each tries to drive down its position, it turns out unemployed men to cheapen the wages of others. We cannot go on this way. Something must be done. The resources of nature must be placed in the hands of the people that they may produce for themselves.

The next speaker was Mrs. ANNA F. Smith. She said:

Fellow slaves, if Mr. Bowers or Mr. Curtis were here tonight, people would be crowding in her by the thousands instead of going out. We are starting out, however, in favor of the Nationalists. The time is not far distant when the small parts represented here tonight will sweep the country.

We have come before the people with a platform and with a candidate who has the courage of his convictions, and he is willing to make a fight which he believes will be a losing one.

We have all sympathy with the working men. We must admit that he is in fact our worst enemy. He believes in the line that the politicians tell him. We have no quarrel with the individual politician. It is the whole system that we are fighting. It is the growth of ages. We have reached a time when it can and should be overthrown.

At the end of Mrs. Smith's speech there was long and continuous applause.

The last speaker on the programme was C. H. Connell. He declared that the Nationalists were thoroughly loyal to the Government. He read a section from the election law passed by the last Legislature and offered some pertinent comments upon it. Mr. Connell spoke for about ten minutes, and at the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

The Nationalist Idea.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5, 1890.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In Friday morning's issue of THE TIMES, some one, who believes the *nom de plume* of "Good Government" is more effective than his own name, delivers himself of a wry protest against the fifth plank in the Nationalist platform (recently promulgated by the Sixth Congress District Convention of Nationalists, held in this city,) the text of which is:

That life be regarded as more sacred than property, and that neither the Government nor private citizens be allowed to retain in

their employ armed bodies of men to take life for the purpose of defending property.

And, with a candor that demonstrates his utter ignorance of economic principles, goes on to say that

If the quiet existence of anarchy is not compatible with that declaration there is no such a thing as anarchy. A government without power to protect itself and property cannot protect its citizens, in fact, is no government at all, which is just what anarchy means.

I deny the gentleman's knowledge of true anarchism as I do his familiarity with economics.

A student of these great principles would not have ventured upon the folly of which G. G. has been guilty.

The objectionable plank referred to does not, except upon the most wanton prejudice against, or the grossest ignorance of, Nationalist propaganda, warrant a construction such as G. G. has evolved in the premises. An honest interpretation of it would have found nothing that abridges or denies the right of protection to property, public or private, and only fanaticism could fail to detect the vitalizing truth embodied in it, that *life is more sacred than property, and must not be sacrificed in its property's defense*.

We deny the right of government, or corporation or individual to kill for the sake of preserving property that the workingman has produced (under the terrible disadvantages forced upon him by capitalism), the value and profit of which insures solely to the moneyed proprietor of the means of production.

Men like G. G. babble of mobs and mob violence as babies prattle of man and womanhood, knowing naught of condition.

The shameful evil of "cheap-life" hangs like an incubus over the American workman, and he (the workman) fails to recognize the justice of a law (bought and paid for by his moneyed master in the legislatures of the country) the letter of which may culminate in his (the workman's) death upon the mistaken inference or wanton caprice of an officer armed and commissioned by the government, or armed and legally backed by misbegotten systems, such as Pinkerton's. I deny that Nationalists or Socialists have ever transgressed the orderly and dignified and lawful pursuit of their aims, except in the rarest instances, when they have been goaded to violence by the machinations of capital (whose money-power has been in variably augmented by legislative concession) and it is to the end that neither side may be driven to such extremities as we enunciate.

The case of Bullard vs. the Electric Rapid Transit Company was tried before Judge Shaw, in Department One, yesterday. This is a suit for an injunction to stop the Electric Rapid Transit Company from running its cars on Los Angeles street between First and Second.

The plaintiff represents a large number of Los Angeles-street property owners. A temporary injunction was granted a few days ago, and an effort was made yesterday to secure a permanent injunction.

The case was argued during the greater part of the day. The plaintiff's counsel, Minor & Woodward and Frederick Hall, Esq., endeavored to show that after the old company ceased to run cars over the line their right-of-way came to an end, and the alleged sale to the new company gave the latter no rights. It was also maintained that the road infringed upon the property rights of the people who owned land along the line, and also that under the State law no electric road could run in the city.

The defense, represented by John Haynes, Esq., maintained that if the road was a public nuisance, as alleged, it was the duty of the City Attorney to bring suit, and not of private individuals.

The case was decided in favor of the Electric Company, and the injunction was dissolved.

THE COURTS.

The San Pedro Kidnapping Case Continued.

MATERIAL WITNESSES ABSENT.

The Injunction Against the Electric Railroad Company Dissolved—Rights of the Corporation Sustained.

The trial of A. Anderson, one of the men charged with kidnapping sailors at San Pedro, was set to take place yesterday in Department One of the Superior Court, before Judge Cheney. Deputy District Attorney Hardesty moved for a continuance, on the ground that a material witness, a sailor by the name of Leesbeck, was absent. Leesbeck, so Mr. Hardesty stated, was ready to testify that Anderson had held a pistol in his face, which was a necessary part of the evidence. Mr. Lowenthal, the attorney for the defense, objected, and an argument took place which lasted through a great part of the morning. The case was finally continued until next Tuesday. It was stated that Leesbeck was now in San Diego, and could be brought here by that time.

THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Injunction Against the Company Dissolved.

The case of Bullard vs. the Electric Rapid Transit Company was tried before Judge Shaw, in Department One, yesterday. This is a suit for an injunction to stop the Electric Rapid Transit Company from running its cars on Los Angeles street between First and Second.

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Court Notes.

The trial of the case of Bigelow vs. Ballerino continued through most of the day yesterday in Department Two, before Judge Clark. It is a suit for the ejectment of the defendant from a piece of land formerly included in Noro's alley. The defendant has begun a building upon the property.

Toward the end of the trial the plaintiff's counsel discovered that there was a mistake in the statement made with regard to the location of the line, and the case was ordered continued.

George Greenwood, who was tried a few days ago before Judge Cheney on the charge of burglary, found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court, received his sentence yesterday morning. He will remain two years at San Quentin.

In Department Three, Wade, judge, in the case of Bearly vs. the California Bank, decreed was ordered as prayed for; Claudio vs. Aguirre, judgment as prayed for.

NEW CASES.

Charles J. Shepherd vs. H. J. Crow, suit to foreclose mortgage on note of \$3000.

Kenneth D. Wise vs. Lucius Denison et al., suit to foreclose mortgage on date of \$3500.

A NEW BANK.

The German-American Savings Bank.

The German-American Savings Bank is a new financial institution, which will open its doors for business at No. 114 South Main street (Grand Opera house block), Tuesday, October 7th. The stock in the new institution is held by a large number of well-known citizens of Los Angeles, as appears by the list published below, and the officers are: E. N. McDonald, president; Louis Lichtenberger and W. M. Sheldon, vice-presidents; M. N. Avery, secretary and treasurer, and P. T. Schumacher, assistant secretary.

The capital stock is \$100,000, paid up.

The new bank will have fine, airy, quarters, in a central location, and starts out under the best of auspices. The stockholders are as follows:

E. N. McDonald, W. G. Karchhoff, L. Lichtenberger, Pierre Larroche, W. M. Sheldon, E. A. Clark, Louis Phillips, Mrs. E. A. Preuss, C. F. A. Last, J. S. Chapman, M. N. Avery, C. A. Schultz, Wm. R. Bowditch, Charles N. Flint, J. W. Headricks, H. F. Schumacher, Theo. A. Schmidt, E. S. Rowley, Emanuel Baker, Charles M. Baker, N. H. Morrison, W. Campbell, Arthur Bumiller, Dr. Jos. Kuritz, Thos. J. Carran, W. S. James, Victor Ponet, Mrs. C. Schumacher, (guardian), L. A. Miller, W. F. X. Parker, Joe Bayer (trustee), C. S. Heinzman, J. A. Anderson Sr., W. F. Fitzgerald, A. P. Hoffman, J. A. Anderson Jr., W. M. Hoenig, Louis Sontous, Joseph Bumiller, August Steinbeck, Alfred Bruning, E. Kerkow, Conrad Hafner, Jacob Kuhrt, S. Maier, W. E. Hughes, John P. Zyn, Walter Bordwell, Mrs. A. W. Chubb, John G. Downey, M. G. McKoon, Leslie F. Gay, Geo. N. Dewey, Hugh E. Smith, Geo. H. Stewart, Earl Mueller, Louis Hafner, M. N. Sheldon.

Open cause serious disease. Unclean caravans are to be avoided. Have your caravans cleaned by the City Steam Car Works, JOHN BLOESER, 510 S. Pearl, Telephone 451.

OFFENSIVE Odors

Often cause serious disease. Unclean caravans are to be avoided. Have your caravans cleaned by the City Steam Car Works, JOHN BLOESER, 510 S. Pearl, Telephone 451.

Political Conundrum.

If the whisky and love of liquor can be steamed out of a democrat with four hot mud baths, how many will it take to sober up a republican. Send answers, with remarks and suggestions, to the Arrowhead Hotel, San Pedro, or come up and test the matter.

The Late Dr. Pearson.

The Rev. Robert W. Pearson, D. D., whose burial took place from St. Paul's Church on Thursday last, though but little known on this coast, was a man of brilliant intellect, and, among the Baptists, whose communion he recently left for that of the Episcopal Church, held positions of great importance and influence. He was for some years pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Pa., a church which he built, seating

thousands, and which was always packed to the doors. Some of his former parishioners are now in this city, and esteem him as one of the most gifted of preachers and pastors. A memorial discourse will be delivered at Christ Church, corner of Broadway and Temple street, this morning.

Park Commissioners.

The Park Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and transacted the usual routine business.

The regular run of demands, aggregating \$850 were passed, and the pay-roll for September approved.

The boat-keeper at Westlake Park reported that \$911.40 had been realized from renting the boats from August 16th to September 30th.

Marriage Licenses.

The following persons obtained licenses to wed at the County Clerk's office yesterday:

Otto R. Stobel, aged 28, native of California, resident of Fulton, and Julia Foster, aged 29, native of Michigan, resident of Fulton.

Harry H. Massey, aged 46, native of Illinois, resident of Los Angeles, and Mary F. Dumars, aged 45, native of Pennsylvania, resident of Greenville, Pa.

HIT BY THE EXPRESS.

LOGANSPORE (Ind.), Oct. 4.—The Pennsylvania express this afternoon struck a wagon in which Thomas Burton and children were riding. Burton was killed and a child dangerously injured.

Real Estate.

MILLER & HERRIOTT, 24 N. Spring st.

CITY TOWEL SUPPLY COMPANY.

CLARK & LITTLE, 158 W. First st., cor. Spring

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. RICHARD WILMER, Ph.D. A.M., graduate of Paris and Göttingen universities, formerly teacher of modern languages in Paris and London. Private lessons in French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. English to foreigners. French as spoken in Paris selected society. Special studies in French literature, French history, French high schools of France and Germany. Unexceptionable references. 516½ Temple st., near Pearl.

HARVARD GRAMMAR AND COLLEGE SCHOOL for boys and girls, 614-620 Spring st., twenty-eight miles from Prescott. The rock lies in laminated strata, like limestone, the layers being from a few inches to two feet thick. At one place where there has been a break in the formation it can be traced to a depth of fifty feet. The deeper the penetration from the surface the more solid becomes the formation, and there is no telling how deep it may go. The onyx can be taken out in slabs of any desired size. It is worked about as easily as marble, and is hard enough to be susceptible of the finest polish. The probability is that it will entirely supplant marble for slabs on fine furniture, in the ornamentation of the finest houses and in the manufacture of ornaments.

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR GENERAL debility, nervous affections and weakness of all kinds. No matter from what cause. Chronic Consumption, Diapensis, all forms of rheumatism, especially in the back, Scrofula, Rheumatism, all blood and kidney troubles; brain workers and professional men will find *Guaranteed* a cure. The Great Swedish System Invigorator.

Used in the Hospitals of Great Britain, France, Germany and Sweden.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

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Pasadena Edition.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

OCTOBER 5, 1890.

BY CARRIER: PER MONTH, \$5;
PER YEAR, \$10

SATURDAY'S SIFTINGS.

Records Made by Markham Guards' Marksmen.

THE RIFLE SCORE IN DETAIL.

Gilchrist Heads the List—Notes and Comment—Personal Mention—Newsworthy Items in Brief in the City and Valley.

The members of Company B who made an average of 50 per cent. or better at the first annual target practice met yesterday on the arroyo range for a second shoot under the inspection of Capt. Schreiber of Los Angeles. Each contestant was given ten trials of five shots each. The score is given below in detail. The right hand column indicates the total number of points scored out of a possible fifty:

Gilchrist	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	49
Sutliffe	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	38	
Case	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	34	
Lancaster	4	4	3	2	4	4	5	3	33	
Braley	4	4	3	0	5	3	5	3	33	
Manan	4	4	2	5	4	2	4	2	32	
Herman	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	31	
G. r. g.	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	0	27	
Bilheimer	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	0	27	
Pennar	0	4	3	0	4	2	3	0	24	
Hamilton	3	3	0	3	2	3	3	0	24	
Buchanan	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	10	

Capt. Buckley and private Kemp, who were above the required limit, are absent from town. Private Plant did not take part in the contest. Gilchrist, who leads the list, beat Bradley's former score of 41. The marksmen who showed improvement were: Messrs. Gilchrist, Sutliffe, Case, Lancaster, Herman and Bilheimer. The scores of the others showed a falling off from the previous record.

THE UNTERRIED.

County Delegates Elected—A Club Organized.

The Democrats met Friday evening at the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company's office and made the following nominations for delegates to the county convention: First Ward, R. M. Furlong and Carl A. Johnson; Second Ward, L. C. Winston, T. W. Goltman and H. O. Bristol; Third Ward, A. J. Wright, G. F. Granger and Webster Wotkyns; Fourth Ward, T. C. Lynch, L. C. Torrance and J. C. Fitzhenry.

A club was organized to be known as the Pasadena Democratic Club. W. U. Masters was elected President and B. B. Brockaway secretary. Forty-five names were enrolled on the membership lists. The club proposes to take an active part in the campaign.

Yesterday the primaries were held in the several wards and the stated ticket was elected. Only a small vote was polled.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The health officer's report shows a total of fourteen deaths in his district during September. But three of the deceased were natives of California.

**

A vast deal of instruction and pleasure may be derived from attending a teachers' institute as interesting as was the one yesterday. There is no better way of gaining an insight into the manner of conducting our schools than by attending these institutes, and the only wonder is that more of the patrons don't honor such gatherings with their presence.

**

School Superintendent Keyes of Riverside yesterday made some pertinent remarks on the style of the text books used in the study of grammar in many of the public schools of the country. Such books were denounced as the veriest bosh. And the majority of thinking people will agree on this point. "No one learns language through grammar, but grammar through language," said Mr. Keyes. The pupils should be provoked to think, and then allowed to express their thoughts. If they do not express them in a style grammatically correct, then is the time to apply the rules that govern the language as it should be spoken. Let the child be taught to think and the mode for expression will be found. Such a system of teaching Mr. Keyes advocates. It is already in vogue in our schools, text books being practically eliminated from the course of the instruction in the English language.

PERSONALS.

Judd Bick and Charley Johnson killed a big deer near town on Thursday.

Mrs. Tuttle and the Misses Tuttle arrived in town Friday morning from Peoria, Ill.

W. U. Masters made a liberal contribution to the Democratic club Friday night.

Dr. Radbaugh and W. R. Staats will spend today on Hancock Banning's yacht La Paloma.

Rev. J. W. Phelps, newly-elected pastor of the Methodist Church, arrived in town yesterday.

Rev. A. W. Bunker will preach this morning at the Olivewood Church, and at night at North Pasadena.

F. W. Madison and wife left on yesterday's overland for Newton, Ia., Mr. Madison's former home. They will be away about a month. Mr. Madison is one of the popular engineers on the Cross road. THE TIMES will continue to keep them posted on home affairs during their absence.

BREVITIES.

The courtroom has resumed its normal quiet.

Yesterday's overland came in almost on time.

Some of our people will spend today at the seashore.

The real estate market is lively. Several transfers are recorded daily.

One thousand visitors have been entertained at Stell's camp this summer.

A big crowd of theater-goers from Pasadena took in *The Seven Ages* last night.

The Pasadena delegates returned home last night pretty well fagged out after their convention labors.

Councilmen McQuilling and Clarke were the only members of the board who appeared in the council chamber yesterday morning. This not constituting a quorum no meeting was held. Councilmen Lukens, Simpson

and Banbury were in Los Angeles as delegates to the convention.

Mr. Fred Smiley and grandmother, Mrs. Porter, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived on today's overland, and will spend the winter in the Crown of the Valley.

The subject of Rev. Dr. Conger's sermon at the Universalist Church this morning will be, "How Readest Thou?" after which he will extend Christian fellowship to several new members.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church has adopted resolutions of thanks to Rev. Dr. Breeser for the good work he has carried on here during his pastorate and expressing regret at his departure.

The Young Men's Christian Association meeting will be held in Strong's Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It will be devoted to prayer for God's blessing upon the convention of associations at San Diego this week. The meeting will be conducted by A. F. M. Strong.

A READING CIRCLE

Elects Officers for the Ensuing Year.

At the meeting of the North Pasadena Reading Circle, held Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. W. H. H. Housh; vice-president, Miss Burdette Wood; secretary, Miss Minnie Cummings; treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Buchanan; programme committee, Mrs. E. D. Housh; Mrs. J. W. Woodward and J. A. Buchanan; music committee, Miss Belle Wood, Miss May Buchanan and W. S. Albaugh. A number of new members joined the circle. The next meeting will be held October 17th.

Prior to the transaction of business the following interesting programme was rendered:

Song, "Hail to Our Beautiful Queen"—Misses Bell Wood, Burdette Wood, Helen Morris, and Messrs. W. S. Albaugh and W. C. Schneider.

Organ, Miss Bassie Cook.

Quartet—Miss Minnie Cummings.

Organ, "Love at Home"—Miss Helen Forbes, Mary Brenner, Albaugh and Schneider.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Oct. 4, 1890.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrived—Oct. 4, Eureka, Smith, from Newr.ri, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Sailed—Oct. 4, steamer Santa Anita, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. S. Co.

Due to arrive—Oct. 5, steamer Santa Anita, Alexander, from San Francisco, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co.

Due to arrive—Oct. 5, steamer Santa

Rosa, Alexander, from San Francisco, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co. Oct. 7, steamer Santa Rosa, Alexander, from San Diego, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co. Oct. 8, steamer Santa Leland, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co. Oct. 9, steamer Santa Monica, from Newr.ri, passengers and merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Due to sail—Oct. 5, steamer Santa Rosa, Alexander, to San Diego, passengers and merchandise, to P. C. S. S. Co.

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THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON THE DRUGGIST'S PRICES.

Popular Prices and Seasonable Goods all Over the House—Look at the Prices on Our Hats and Shoes.

PEOPLE'S STORE,
Sunday, Oct. 5, 1890.

The Renegade Rip Van Winkle of the Drug Union, awakening after a peaceful sleep of ten years, raises on his elbow and curses a blue streak, that the People's Store still considers the prices of his wares too high to please the general public and to suit the popular purse.

We regret to have spoilt the relish of his occasional beefsteak—we feel truly sorry—as he claims it a rare luxury, but had he been endowed with the wisdom that comes to some so late in life, he would have had delicious beefsteak for years past, instead of occasionally during the last two weeks.

Yet, in all things experience is a great factor, and this cannot be obtained in two short weeks. However, after a spell this renegade from the Union Drug Ring will ascertain that he is fighting a phantom, striking blindly around, and, when his somnambulistic actions are reflected upon, will see that he can gain no benefit for himself by advertising the People's Store as the place where honest prices are fostered, and where ring rates are dashed to smithereens. The public generally, and business men surely, can readily see the force of our argument as follows:

It is a well-known fact that Messrs. Black & Co. and even Ham, Bacon & Co. (neither of whom sell us a dollar's worth of goods,) have become rich and prosperous, have moved into larger quarters, have added more space to their stores to accommodate more stock, which represents the increase and profit made from home druggist. If Messrs. Black & Co. can become rich and prosperous by selling to the town druggists, we certainly can be satisfied to sell to our customers at the same rates as Messrs. Black & Co. sell to theirs. Why? Simply because we BUY OUR DRUGS AT THE SAME PRICES as Black & Co. or Ham, Bacon & Co.

We use the quantity, and the prices are made by manufacturers for quantity only, and the rates are the same for one and all.

This is the secret of the great underselling. We sell our goods to our trade at the prices Black & Co. sell to town druggists. We make the same profit that does Messrs. Black & Co., as they appear to grow rich thereon, we certainly can stand taking such profits. Can't we, reader? For they have in a few short years made a snug fortune by keeping the circus ring latest, compelling the members to fall into line, and seeing that none break through. But now that one, more self-like than the rest, has wiggled out for liberty and an occasional beefsteak, we trust that others will see the wisdom of his course, break down the barriers, and join us in the battle for Right Proper Prices.

A FEW RIGHT AND PROPER PRICES.

Castoria, 19c a bottle.
Zozodin, 49c a bottle.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 59c a bottle.
Ayer's Pectoral, 81-3c each.

Saint's Emulsion, 59c a bottle.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 59c a bottle.

Hornford's Acid Phosphate, 29c a bottle.
Fond's Extract, 29c a bottle.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, 49c a bottle. 4

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 7c a bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 75c a bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure, 85c a bottle.
Espey's Cream, 85c a bottle.

Ammonia, 12c a bottle.
Pinnaud's Cosmetic, 10c a bottle.

Seltzer Aperient, 69c a bottle.
Household Syrups, 25c a bottle.

Foundling, 95c upwards.

Clothing Department.

Men's fancy stripe habbrigan Socks 20c, regular made and worth 30c.

Men's Angora driving Gloves 35c, made good and strong and worth 65c.

Boys' fancy percale Waists 15c, very serviceable and worth 25c.

Men's unlaundred Shirts 49c, with lined back, made of fine flannel, reinforced back and front at worth 75c.

Boys' Kneepants 49c, in handsome dark colors, will prove very serviceable for school wear and worth 75c.

Boys' velvet corduroy Suits \$3.50, Norfolk jacket, extremely stylish, made of a beautiful material, will make a fine best suit, worth 15c.

Men's all-wool business Suits \$8.75, a very neat gray mixture, made in the most approved style, will prove exceedingly serviceable, and taking it all together one of the best suits ever shown and worth \$14.50.

Men's gray Pants 85c; these are made of a good material, well made and would be considered cheap at \$2.00.

Our Window Display.

Tomorrow school begins, and it is wonderful, but facts speak louder than words, that the schoolboy needs. Knowing this we have devoted one of our windows to them. We place on sale numerous articles used by them and at very attractive prices. We give a list of them below.

Memorandum Books from 40 up.
Lead Pencil Sharpeners 5c each.

Lead Pens 4c a dozen.

Scissors 25c a gross.

Scholar's Companion, 10c and upwards.

Erasers 2c and upwards.

Book Plates 5c and upwards.

Book Plates 5c and upwards.

Transparent Plates 5c upwards.

School Plates 5c and upwards.

Writing Tablets 5c upwards.

Scratch Pads 5c upwards.

Counter Books 3c upwards.

Penknives 10c upwards.

Best four-pound writing Paper 15c per ream.

Best black Ink and Mucilage 4c a bottle.

Best liquid Glue 10c a bottle.

Hat Department.

The Midshipmite 35c, a boy's navy blue Cap with white piping, very dressy and serviceable, and worth 65c.

Men's Hats 49c, made of soft black felt, with creaser crown and medium wide brim, this will prove a good wearing and useful Hat, and worth 75c.

The "Angels" 12c, a boy's soft felt dress Hat, made with all silk trimmings; they cost 25c, and are worth 45c.

Men's Nutria crushers 85c, a light-weight soft felt Hat in natural colors; there is nothing more dressy or better for business wear made; worth 125c.

Shoe Department.

Children's one-strap Sandals, 99c, made with turn soles, a very pretty Shoe, and worth 150c.

Ladies' toe Slippers, 75c, made of donkey skin, well-ribbed and kid-lined, very neat, and worth \$1.25.

Children's low cut russet Shoes, \$1.25, made with patent-leather trimmings and ogee tops, one of the finest low Shoes ever made, in sizes 8 to 18, and worth \$2.00.

Ladies' goat Shoes, \$1.65, very durable, made on the common sense last, just the right size and winter wear, very good, and worth \$2.25.

Ladies' bright dingley kid Shoes, \$1.35, made of selected stock in common sense of opera, lasts, will give satisfaction, and worth \$3.00.

Men's full stock calf Shoes, \$2.25 a pair, solid, perfect-fitting Shoes and as good a Shoe for every-day wear as you could wish for, and worth \$3.50.

Men's calf or Kansaroo shoes \$2.95 in all sizes, styles or widths. This is without doubt the best line of shoes ever afforded at such a price, not a shoe amongst them worth less than \$3.75 and upwards to \$5.00.

Dress Goods Department.

Diagonal Worsted suitings 15c a yard. These handsome goods are in the very latest effects, having just arrived, an entirely new material, very stylish and worth 30c.

Double fold Tricots 25c a yard, an excellent wearing goods, makes up very

stylishly, adopted for the fall wear and worth 45c.

Plain suitings 25c a yard, we are showing a large line of these goods in all handsome colorings. They will be greatly worn this fall, being very serviceable and nobby, worth 40c in all wool black Siege 59c a yard, a handsome quality of goods being of a soft texture, can be worn upon all occasions, an elegant black and white.

Double fold blue Cashmere 15c a yard; for cheap material this has no equal; will wear well and always looks genteel and worth 25c.

Black grosgrain Silk 98c a yard; a very superior quality and will make up excellently; a quality which if bought elsewhere would cost \$2.75.

Colored satin Ithachamas \$1.25 a yard; we are showing a large line of colors in these goods, being all desirable shades, a very rich material, makes up handsomely and worth \$2.25.

Domestic Department.

Steen finished Prints 12 yards for 95c; very handsome and entirely new.

Apron checked Gingham 83c a yard; best check and worth 10c.

Cheviot Shirting 10c a yard; the best grade.

Castor Flannel 10c a yard; a nice quality, being very serviceable.

Cream white Shaker Flannel 10c a yard; always handy when in the house.

Tensil Suitings 12c a yard; very pretty and worth 15c.

Yard wide Shirting Percale 12c a yard; very serviceable and worth 15c.

Full width best quality Sheetings 24c a yard.

Ready made pillow cases 25c each; will prove very serviceable and worth 40c.

Cream table Damask 49c, fine patterns and worth 65c.

Fancy bordered knotted fringed Towels 45c, very fine quality and worth 65c.

Domestic Department.

Ladies' fine white Vests 59c nicely finished with silk stitching and ribbons high neck, long or short sleeves and worth 75c.

Infant and Children's zephyr crochet Suits 75c; we have them in all colors. They will prove very comfortable and are worth \$1.25.

Children's and Infant's embroidered sun Hats 95c; we are showing a handsome assortment, made very prettily, very serviceable and worth \$1.50.

Lace Department.

Colored silk Grenadine Veiling 12c a yard; an elegant quality and worth 25c.

White Oriental Lace 10c a yard; five inches wide, makes a handsome trimming.

White lace 12c a yard; made in points, six inches wide, very stylish, and worth \$1.25.

Children's and Infant's embroidered sun Hats 95c; we are showing a handsome assortment, made very prettily, very serviceable and worth \$1.50.

Lace Department.

Ladies' extra heavy unbleached balbriggan Hose 10c; excellent wearing and worth 20c.

Boys' iron frame bicycle Hose 10c a pair; made in two sizes, an elegant school Hose and worth 20c.

Ladies' black balbriggan Hose 10c a pair; well made, very comfortable on the feet, and worth 20c.

Children's Oxford rib Hose 10c, in light and dark colors; these are very durable and worth 20c.

Ladies' full finished heavy frame Hose 12c a yard; made in the best manner, excellent wearing and worth 25c.

A. HAMBURG & SONS.

PERSONALS.

W. S. Hubbard and John R. Anken of San Diego are at the Nadeau.

Among the Eastern visitors at the Hollenbeck yesterday were the following: E. Hasbrouck, New York City; Mrs. Hardacre, Mrs. C. Ruppins and M. Davis, Cincinnati; W. S. Still, F. N. Lacy, and G. M. Shink and wife; Chicago; M. C. Hamilton, Pittsburgh; and Mrs. S. F. Duncan, Boston.

Albert Kahn, Mrs. Kingsley and A. J. Parke of New York are registered at the Nadeau.

G. A. Smith and C. R. Jay of Chicago are at the Nadeau.

Mrs. Neil and Miss Nell of Jackson, Miss., are stopping at the Nadeau.

J. B. Galwan of San Bernardino and O. J. Brown of Pomona were among the guests at the Nadeau yesterday.

Mrs. J. Koch and maid of Cleveland, O., are at the Nadeau.

F. J. Bennett of Santa Cruz is at the Nadeau.

Sam Rosenblatt left last evening for San Francisco on a business trip.

Mrs. Dr. Wells has returned to the city after a three-months' outing at Santa Monica.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—At 5:30 a.m. the barometer registered 30.98; at 5:07 p.m. 30.97. Thermometer or for corresponding periods, 55° 70°. Maximum temperature 80°; minimum temperature, 64°; rainfall past twenty-four hours, .00.

Weather, e. o. d.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Forecast till 8 p.m. on Saturday. For Southern California: Local rains for southern portion.

Pearl's Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

To freeze mutton and to ship it in steamers from New Zealand to England costs five cents per pound.

The Whittier Pointer says that the cannery at that place has canned and dried over 225 tons of fruit so far this season.

Fall and Winter Styles just in. Largest assortment to select from. Elegant suits to order, \$2.50. Joe Pohlem, 141 and 143 S. Spring St.

In Central and Southern Illinois millers are buying all the wheat they can get from the farmers, but their deliveries are very small. There seems to be practically no old wheat of 1880 on hand.

The bones of some prehistoric giants have been unearthed near Anniston, Ala. One of the thigh bones was sixty-two inches long, and the sculls averaged thirty-four inches in circumference.

Walled up in the cellar of a brewer at Burton-on-Trent, there was discovered, not long ago some bone which had been buried in the year 1788. It resembled a sherry more than it did a malt liquor, and was in good condition.

Don't Forget Baby Day.—Next Monday being the first Monday in the month, babies under one year and over four mouth old, will be photographed free of charge at Weisner's Studio, 127 W. First Street, between Main and Spring.

A strange disease has appeared among the cattle at Globe, A. T., and several deaths have occurred. One marked symptom is that the animals seem to have a desire to drink, standing for hours over the water but drinking not a drop.

The peanut and corn harvest is now on.

Goat kids are well-ribbed and kid-lined, very neat, and worth \$1.25.

Children's low cut russet Shoes, \$1.2



NINTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES.

SECOND PART.

PAGES
9 to 12.

PRICE: Single Copies 5 Cents.
By the Week, 3 Cents.

A BLOW AT MONARCHIES

Ideas for the Tourist Returning from Abroad.

POINTS ON KINGS AND QUEENS.

Grand Juries Responsible for the Annual Skedaddle—A Plea for the American Youth as Against the Titled Foreigner.

(COPRIGHT, 1890—FOR THE TIMES.)
The European steamships arriving at New York just about this time are cloyed with returning American tourists in various stages of financial collapse. Why such a large percentage of the wealthy spend their summer in Europe is a question that is born in doubt and swaddled in a bale of mystery. I have devoted much valuable time in pondering over it—time which would have been more advantageously spent in shining my shoes.

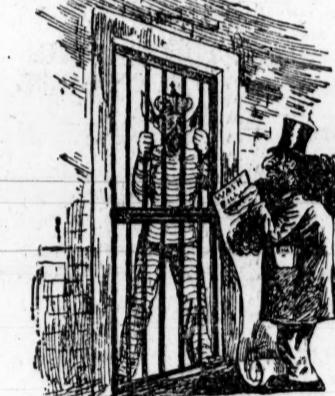
I read in an envious Western paper the other day an inscription to the effect that the grand jury had some thing to do with the annual skedaddle from New York City. To those who



Beautiful bald-headed scenery.

have observed the administration of justice in the cases of the aldermanic boddies, this wild insinuation will be productive of expansive smiles. Local officials have no longer any excuse for spending their hard-earned stealings outside of Manhattan Island. In fact, New York is such a safe harbor of refuge to the wealthy crook that moneyed malefactors all over the world are seriously thinking of seeking out and establishing themselves in giddy Gotham, where high social status beckons to them, and the Goddess of Justice winks with both eyes.

The American who goes to Europe under the impression that as soon as he strikes a town the local king is going to knock off work and invite him to dinner even if it happens to be wash day, is going to be as much disappointed as the dog was when he came up to be fondled, but departed suddenly with most of his hair off. Even when the wealthy American succeeds in crawling on all fours in the good graces of a royal personage, the suddenness with which that tetraheron drops the wealthy American when it leaks out that his mother took in washing, and his father studied natural history at five dollars a week as *valé de chambres* to an elephant in a cheap circus,



Impudent Royalty.

I say the suddenness of the drop breaks the record of the man who puts down a hot plate.

If the New Yorker merely desires to gaze on majesty from a respectful distance, let him set on a bench in Central Park and watch the carriage parade. Let him gaze on the parade of imported coachmen and footmen, with the calm, pale celluloid, jointless legs, and stationary features as destitutes of emotion as those of the ice-cream freezer, which is now hushed in slumber in the cellar, and he will get more eighteen-karat hauteur to the square inch than the entire European royal menagerie. The king who can throw less expression into his features than the imported coachman has to rise early and hustle.

In order to feast one's eye on a few potentates it hardly seems worth while to pay several hundred dollars for the privilege of holding your head over



Eighteen karat American aristocracy.

the Atlantic ocean, and working your Adam's apple up and down at intervals for six days and nights at a stretch.

By the way, a wealthy friend of mine saw some kings on the way over that caused him to return on the next steamer and put a mortgage as big as a church debt on his house. They were in the other fellow's hand. There is a smoking-room on the ocean steamers, and the tourist who can handle the poker without getting his fingers blistered must be an old hand at the game. But why do not more Americans stay

at home and be robbed? What's the matter with our local vampires? What possible objection can there be to the fashionable gambling dives of Gotham?

It is true that the lovers of antique find more to interest them in Europe than in America. Over there the hairless mountain tops are encrusted with ancient castles and crumbling ruins, but when it comes to old castles and crumbling ruins our harbor defenses furnish us with all the old ruins we really need, so that cannot be the attraction that causes millions of American money to be spent in Europe.

The American who goes to Europe so that he can travel without paying tips is whistling up the wrong tube. He is thumping the wrong watermelon, for, compared with the English waiter and railroad guard, the Pullman-car porter is almost white; so it can not be a desire to travel cheap that causes the annual hemorrhage of our best blue blood. The more we think of it the more profound becomes the mystery.

Very likely quite a large percentage of the tourists are rich but ambitious American mammas, who take their daughters to Europe in the hope of capturing a titled husband. These titled personages that marry American heiresses are, as a general thing, rather small potatoes. It is very frequently what you don't know about these dukes and counts that makes them respectable. If it is absolutely essential to the happiness of the American heiress that she should marry somebody who is morally, financially and physically on his last legs, have we not reprobates on this side of the Atlantic who can more than fill the bill?

I suppose the heiresses themselves would object for they are so crazy to marry a duke that an *ouvrage-outang* with a title would not be safe among them.

Like the peace of mind mentioned in the Bible, it passes all understanding.

ALEXANDER E. SWEET.

PERFUMERY FARMS.

An Industry Which Should Be Introduced in This Section.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

People with small means who are seeking rural occupation, and who fear that the fruit industry is becoming overcrowded, would do well to consider the matter of raising fragrant flowers, sweet herbs and aromatic plants for the value of their perfumes. We have a climate and soil which are in the highest degree adapted to the cultivation of the plants most valuable to the perfumer, and so many of these plants are already common in our gardens that a sufficient supply of young roots or cuttings, for planting a large area of land, could be obtained at the smallest possible cost. The rose, the jasmine, the tuberose, the violet, the jonquil, the orange flower, the narcissus, and possibly the cassis, the eight plants most valued for this purpose, flourish in all the country west of the Sierras, and all but the cassis are common to our gardens. As for the herbs, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, and the geranium, they grow everywhere with a vigor and luxuriance that it is doubtful whether any other portion of the globe could match. Very limited experiment has been made as yet with the spices, but so far their culture has been successful, and the same may be said of various aromatic woods; but the citrine plants, aromatic roots, seeds, balms and gums, as well as the fruits, most essential in the preparation of artificial perfumes, all thrive here, and there seems to be no reason why California should not in time to furnish all the perfume used in this country.

There is probably no kind of farming, next to the culture of ornamental shrubs and flowers, which offer so many attractions to people of refined taste, and there are certain advantages in the culture of plants for this purpose that cannot be enjoyed in a miscellaneous nursery. It is always much easier to cultivate large beds of plants of a kind than it is to raise plants in a greater variety, for in the latter case each special stock must have its individual treatment, a necessity which involves considerable expenditure of time and trouble. In addition to the ease and convenience of cultivation, there is scarcely another species of farming that yields such large profits to the acre. It is true that the culture of small plants always involves careful nature and a considerable outlay of work. One man may care successfully for a twenty-acre orchard, in all but the fruit season, while it will take at least ten men to cultivate the same area in strawberries, and perhaps nearly as many for a perfumery farm of the same extent, but the returns represent a much greater margin over the investment.

Doubtless there are many who hesitate about going into this business because it is new and comparatively untried one. Others, who are partially informed on the subject, are discouraged by learning the cost of a plant for dissipating perfumes, and the delicate nature of the process. There is, however, one simple and inexpensive process of extracting the essential perfumes of delicate flowers or herbs, which is called "absorption," and which any farmer's wife can do by way of experiment before taking up the enterprise as a regular industry. Square wooden boxes, with glass bottoms, are provided, and over these are spread layers of purified lard and suet. Freshly-cut flowers are spread over the layer of fat every morning, and removed the next day, when fresh flowers take their place. The grease gradually becomes heavily charged with the perfume of the blossoms or leaves, and is in a commercial form. Anyone who will take pains to investigate the subject will discover that there are still other ways of securing perfumes, which are quite as simple and effective, and can be made to take the place of more elaborate processes, until the day of experiment has passed and some little capital may be embarked in the enterprise.

A Boston caterer, who looked after the feeding of 7,000 veterans during the four days of the Grand Army encampment, has since been figuring, and finds that his guests consumed 10,000 loaves of bread, nearly 10,000 doughnuts, two tons of hams, three-quarters of a ton of tongue and the same amount of corned beef; 300 gallons of baked beans, 16,000 eggs, 350 barrels of potatoes, one ton of coffee and two chests of tea.

The tower of the Philadelphia city hall is now 325 feet high, yet on top of that 8,000 tons of iron and bronze are to be placed. There is to be a clock tower, the dials of which are to be 27 feet in diameter, surmounted by a statue of William Penn 37 feet high, and there will be numerous statues.

DEMPSY WITH HIS PEN

The Finish of His Great Fight with La Blanche.

HE EXPLAINS HIS TACTICS.

The Nonpareil Says It Was a Cowardly Blow that Caused His Defeat—His Plans for the Future.

(COPRIGHT, 1890—FOR THE TIMES.)
I have been asked what I think of the action of the California authorities in shutting down on boxing exhibitions. My candid opinion is that the prohibition cannot continue. There is too much interest taken in the sport in San Francisco and the other great towns and cities. The

is much more merciful. As to football, the newspaper record of injuries received by players on the two foremost college teams shows a larger number of casualties from one match than prize rings all over the country yield in a year.

There's danger of over-civilization. Through over-civilization nations relapse into barbarism. While Egyptians were athletes they ruled the world; while Persians were athletes their arms were irresistible; while Greeks were athletes the banded armies of the whole earth could not overcome them; while the Romans were athletes they were invincible. If I read history aright these cases were all the same; riches and luxury brought decay, corruption, sloth, and then came the downfall. We have riches and luxury now, and I think I can see some evidences of sloth. There are scores of thousands of men in New York who never give their muscles any harder exercise than they can get from pulling on their boots in the morning.

Glove contests seem much more dangerous than they really are. People grow excited and condemn them as brutal because they see the men striking each other. Their eyes are not quick enough to see how few of the blows land in the face, nor do they know how hard it is to hurt the face of a trained pugilist. Of course, at times men are knocked out, and I am now in a position to state that it does not hurt to be knocked out. Nature has made express provision for such emergencies. The blow that inflicts the injury dulls the sensibilities and the only really painful thing about being knocked out is in the struggle to retain consciousness and keep up the fight. Hyams, bruised and bleeding, rose nine times from as many knock-down blows in the last two rounds of his fight with McAuliffe, and was finally knocked senseless. Yet the next day he stared in surprise at a man who asked him if he was much injured. He contended that McAuliffe had not hit him at all; and I know a great many similar cases.

You ask me how I came to lose the fight to La Blanche. I should not have lost it. I did not lose it fairly. The match went against me partly by reason of a deliberate foul committed by the Marine and partly through the fault of the referee, who ought to have immediately given me the fight. Up to the round before the last I had the best of it. In fact I was winning with plenty to spare. When the bell rang for the end of the round we ceased sparring and I turned my back to La Blanche and walked off toward my corner. He started toward his corner, but turned and ran after me. Suddenly I got a blow on the neck that sent me staggering to the ropes. It was the most cowardly blow ever delivered, the most deliberate foul ever perpetrated in a prize ring. I was dazed and weak from that cowardly blow, and my seconds immediately claimed the fight for me on a foul. But I never yet won a fight on a foul, and I would not win from the Marine to la Blanche. Besides, the referee's hesitation had put me in a bad position. So I refused to fight on a foul and evened matters up and took the referee out of a fix by continuing the round until we were pulled apart. I never fully recovered after La Blanche hit me that foul blow.

Boxing is also the ultimate and final test of physical power and endurance. By its means men may reach as satisfactory a conclusion as to their physical merits as can be reached in any manner short of deadly combat. The practice of this mimic war imparts hardiness, readiness of resource, cheerfulness in adversity, and above all, good temper. I don't say that no bad-tempered man can ever become a first-class pugilist, but I do say that such cases are very rare. Hard knocks make men good-natured, and proficiency as a pugilist gives a nervous man self-confidence that banishes irritation. The best men do their fighting only in the ring. Outside of it they are as peaceable and amiable as most other citizens, and are deadly enemies of roughs and bar-room terrors.

Our nineteenth century civilization cannot afford to quarrel with any form of healthy, wholesome athletics, especially in America, where so large a proportion of young men find their only exercise in swinging pens and lifting ledgers. Half an hour's work with the gloves each day would give to these young men the sure foot, the strong

I have tried everything short of striking him to bring him into a contest with me again, but he has again and again refused. Nothing but necessity will get him to face me now.

Of course, I lost no championship when I faced La Blanche. I was given him twelve and one-half pounds, and after he defeated me I was still middle-weight champion of America, which, I suppose, means the world.

A great many of my friends have written to ask me whether or not I am going to England. I don't know. I am considering the matter. It all depends on what I find out to be the prospect. What would be the use of my going to England at present? They have a number of good men there—Tof Wals, Bill Goods and Ted Pratford—but nobody knows which one of these three is the best, and all they claim to be champion middle-weights of England. I would like to see them settle the question among themselves, and when they had finally found out who was the real champion, I would be willing to make a match with him for reasonable terms and toss up to see whether he shall come to America to fight me, or I shall go to England to fight him. I don't know how good these English middle-weights are. They have not fought any of the Americans of note, and we have therefore no means of comparing them; but judging from the fate of other English wonders like Wallace and Jess Smith, who also have no more than a match for first-class American fighters of their own weight.

I don't know anything about Bob Fitzsimmons, the latest importation from Australia, except that he whipped McCarthy in much quicker time than I did. That may mean that he is better than I am, or it may mean that he is a rasher who does all his fighting in three or four rounds and then goes to pieces. McCarthy is an awkward man to hit, but they say Fitzsimmons hit him hard and often. I may say right here, though, that anybody who looks over my record will see that many of my fights have been long. That does not mean that the battle was hard, but only that I was cautious and would not risk my advantages by trying to wind up matters in a hurry.

In my last fight with McCarthy I had him whipped in the seventh round and did not know it. He was staggering all over the ring, but I suspected a trap and would not go near him all the remainder of the round. "Jack," he said afterward, "I was done for in that seventh round if you had followed me up. I was blind and dizzy and almost out." McCarthy is the most good-natured man I ever fought with. We used to train together, and he spent half his time chafing me and telling what he was going to do with me when we fought. He would sit down and tell me exactly where he was going to hit me and how hard. Even when we were fighting we were talking pleasantly

and the hard muscle, the clear eye and the steady brain of the athlete.

Physical exercise means mental rest.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, Consumption (in its early stages), Malaria, Melancholia, Incipient paralysis, The blues, Colds, coughs, sore throat and fever.

This man seems like an extravagant statement, but I do not mean to assert that it is a good thing for a man to rise from a sick bed to box. I mean to say that the ailments named, and scores of others, spring from a condition of the human system, which could not exist if proper care and exercise were had. The Christian Scientists are very nearly right in their assertion that sickness is sin.

It seems somewhat inconsistent for the authorities to prohibit what are called glove-fights, and yet allow wrestling and football matches to proceed. I have tried my hand at both, wrestling and boxing, and I can say without fear of contradiction from any one who knows the facts, that the latter

is much more merciful. As to football, the newspaper record of injuries received by players on the two foremost college teams shows a larger number of casualties from one match than prize rings all over the country yield in a year.

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Boxing will cure: Dyspepsia, indigestion, Consumption (in its early stages), Malaria, Melancholia, Incipient paralysis, The blues, Colds, coughs, sore throat and fever.

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STYLISH FRIVOLITIES.

From the Paradise of the
Paris Parades.

THE TOILETS OF CARMEN SYLVA.

Egyptian Embroideries—Notes on
Lace Jotted Down in Brussels—
Novelties in Jewelry—Slow
Advance of the Panier.

COPYRIGHT, 1890—FOR THE TIMES.
PARIS, Sept. 26.—[Special Correspondence.] One cannot say whether it is because the sons of the Khedive have been traveling about, showing themselves at fêtes and provoking the playing of the "Egyptian March" everywhere, but Egyptian embroideries have sprung of a sudden to the heights of fashionable favor. The young men are good-looking individuals, with alert, intelligent faces, and the embroideries are sometimes fine enough to arouse the suspicion that they come out of the Princes' private magazine. Receptions and dinner dresses are made gorgeous with them, the gold and silver threads showing



Costume with Egyptian embroidery.

well on all fabrics, but being especially effective on a robe of ivory cloth, finished recently for the Princess de Broglie. This dress, which is one of the most elaborate of recent creations, has a full straight skirt, stitched with many rows of gold-colored silk about the hem. The long Louis XVI. vest was embroidered by workmen from Cairo, sent especially to execute some half-dozen commissions. It is cut with long basques, and the collar and lapels of the coat turn back with more of the oriental stichery. A jabot of white lace falling from a collar band, formed of several bias folds of similar lacy fabrics and making a soft and pretty chemisette, is meant to wear with this costume.

More humble folk use the embroideries for little zouave jackets, which are excellent, for instance, over different shades of gray. Several costumes exhibited within the week have shown neutral tinted cloths or silks with short trains and zouaves made with Macioli collars and edges with little gold and silver balls. It is probable that as the season advances these Eastern garnitures will be chosen for the skirt panels of smart dresses, for the fronts of bodices and for cuffs and collars.

A Paris house has been making some pretty and simple costumes for the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), who like the ladies from the land of the Sphynx, has spent some time of late in Western Europe travelling—the time having come when Queens are supposed to walk like other people in a fawn-colored cloth made with a medium length Louis XV. jacket opening on a full front in red silk. An elaborate embroidery in jet covers the lapels, the sleeves from shoulder to waist and the pockets. The fourreau skin is draped slightly over the hips, and, queens being able to afford little more common sense than the average Parisienne of this autumn of 1890, clears the ground well all around. The hat which goes with this costume is a fawn-colored felt with brim of rough beaver and trimmings of ribbons and long plumes.



Novelties in Jewelry.

A second suit combines a tailor-made jacket of pearl gray ladies' cloth with fourreau skirt, blouse of white silk and plaided belt of embroidered muslin. Delicate gold thread embroidery on the left side of the skirt falls like a trail of flowers on a châtelaine. An evening dress is of soft, yellow crepe de châtelaine. The skirt is plain in front with a double ruche about the bottom. All the fullness is thrown to the back, which has a short train. The bodice is low, draped slightly with yellow musselein de soie and trimmed with ropes of yellow roses, which hang in long ends like a sash behind. Another evening dress is of water green satin, over which is draped black lace of the most costly description, antique and supplied from the Queen's wardrobe. The corsage and sleeves are of gold colored brocade, while the low, gathered chemisette matches the skirt.

To the taste of many the prettiest of the frocks has a bodice of plain apricot silk with high-shoulder sleeves embroidered in silver and gold. There are braces of pink silk which fasten under rosettes at the waist, and which lift the front of the skirt in simple but quite original draperies. The skirt is in white silk, brocaded in pink and silver, and encircled by two sets of four circular rows of rich gold braid.

Spending a couple of days in Brussels last week, I happened to see in that gay little Paris one of the finest pieces of lace finished in some time by its patient workwomen. The delicate web was ordered for the skirt of a dress for the marriage tressus of the daughter of a rich Belgian merchant. It was a long time in making—the bride must be by this time well out of

the honeymoon—and the commission was revoked, but the work went on and the lace when finished was put for a day or two on exhibition. It is forty inches wide and has a length of several yards. The design is of roses with exquisite foliage and raised petals, the whole so rich that the eye of woman cannot look on it without coveting. The flowers form a deep border in wide, shallow scallops at the bottom and run in looser, less formal pattern over the body of the material. Each rose is fully worked out as to its many petals, which stand up from the surface with wonderful perfection. The rose foliage is matchless in the cob-web like daintiness of its veining and tracery.

Brussels lace costs less than it did formerly, because the flowers or "sprigs" are now sewn on a ground of tulip instead of one made by hand. This cheapening has not benefited the designs, but in spite of it much of the new lace, both that made with the bobbins, "fleurs en plâtre," and that made with the needle, "fleurs en point," is very beautiful. The love of fine lace is something which increases constantly and which deserves encouragement, because a piece of good lace has lasting value instead of finding its way to the ragbag at the end of a single season, like so many of our tasteless but not inexpensive flipperies, and because lace is to a certain extent an investment, like diamonds. The novelties include collars with pointed lapels coming to the waist and below for ladies of middle age. For quite young ladies are collars with short pointed lapels. For dressy wear for young married ladies are standing collars to be worn either inside or outside of the dress collar and supplemented by long pointed plastrons. Cuffs to match these turn back from the waist and are somewhat pointed on the outside of the arm. As the usual "lace set" is now arranged, it includes four pieces, the standing collar, the plastron and the cuffs, which are also suitable for use on the bodice, in addition to the plastron as side pieces.

AN ORNAMENT WHICH WILL BE MUCH USED THIS WINTER, TO JUDGE FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS, IS THE LACE FLOWER OR BUTTERFLY. A ROSE OR LILY IN BRUSSELS LACE IS PLACED IN THE HAIR OR ON THE BOSOM IN A DIAMOND SPRAY. OCCASIONALLY A LONG TRAIL OF BUDS AND FOLIAGE IS SEEN DRAPING THE BODICE OR CATCHING UP TULLE DOUCES. THE BUTTERFLIES ARE WORN ON THE SHOULDERS, IN THE PULLINGS OF A SKIRT RUCHE, THE GATHERINGS OF A FLOUNCHE, OR WHEREVER THEY ARE MOST UNEXPECTED AND SO CAPABLE OF LENDING Piquancy. THE YOUNG DAUGHTER OF THE KING OF BELGIUM, THE PRINCESS CLEMENTINE, APPEARED AT A CONCERT ON THE SECOND NIGHT OF MY STAY IN THE BELGIAN CAPITAL, AND LOOKING AT HER CLOSELY FOR SOME DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTIC I SAW NOTHING MORE NOTEWORTHY THAN THAT HER SIMPLE WHITE CREPE DE CHINE GOWN WAS KNOTTED AT THE WAIST BY A SILK SCARF, IN THE FOLDS OF WHICH WAS CAUGHT A LARGE LACE BUTTERFLY.

PARIS IS TEMPTING WOMANKIND WITH MANY THINGS PRETTY AND SOME NEW IN JEWELRY. THE DIAMOND IS THE MOST FAVORED GEM, AND AFTER IT COME FINE EMERALDS AND SAPPHIRES. I HAVE SEEN A FEW LACE FALLING FROM A COLLAR BAND, FORMED OF SEVERAL BIAS FOLDS OF SIMILAR LACE FABRICS AND MAKING A SOFT AND PRETTY CHEMISSETTE, IS MEANT TO WEAR WITH THIS COSTUME.

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A Paniered Gown.

OF LATE SPLENDID OPALS SET IN MARQUISE RINGS, SURROUNDED BY DIAMONDS, BUT THE SUPERSTITION WHICH ATTACHES TO THIS MOST BEAUTIFUL STONE SEEMS WELL-NIGH INSURMOUNTABLE. HUGE SMOKY PEARLS ARE SET ENCIRCLED BY SAPPHIRES. THE TOPAZ IS RAISED TO THE PINNACLE OF FASHION, AND IS MOUNTED AS THE YELLOW CENTER OF A GREAT DAISY WITH PETALS OF DIAMONDS. SOME OF THE NEW PINS TAKE THE FLAT OLD-FASHIONED SHAPE IN GOLD, ENGRAVED WITH A DESIGN. OTHERS ARE MANY POINTED STARS WITHIN CIRCLES OF PEARLS. A PRETTY SHAPE IS A CROWN WITH POINTS OF PEARLS AND RUBIES. NEW DESIGNS ARE SILVER LIZARDS SET WITH PEARLS, BUNCHES OF GRAPES IN PEARLS, LEAVES AND STEM IN GREEN GOLD, FERN FRONDS SET WITH BRILLIANTS, AND MINIATURES OF FRENCH BEAUTIES IN ROUND PINS WITH TINY PEARLS IN THE PLATES OF THEIR HAIR AND PEARLED RIBBONS TWISTED ABOUT THEIR FACES FOR FRAMES.

Some of the daintiest châtelaine pendants are oval mirrors framed like writing tablets in gold. A new bracelet is five strings of pearls held together in places by diamond-studded bars. Another is five loops of different jewels; emeralds, diamonds, rubies, diamonds, sapphires. The newest bracelet watch is set like a round locket in a gold chain studded with rubies and diamonds. The rings seen are either marquisé designs or are wires set with large gems on bars diagonally. Last evening at the opera there was opportunity to observe fine displays of corsage ornaments. A young Parisienne wore a necklace of diamond stars with a large pearl forming the middle of each, and festoons of diamonds hanging from point to point with pendants of immense pearl-shaped pearls. Another noticeable ornament was a necklace of rose leaves done in pierce work in gold, lavishly set with diamonds and having pendants of splendid emeralds. The young Comtesse de Gontaut Biron (née de Lesses) wore a hair ornament of gold pierced work, simulating a ribbon bow in front, with a diamond of great size in the middle and hundreds of smaller stones lending a star-like brilliancy. To this she added a collarlet in gold-pierced work, diamond studded and with splendid diamond stars. Gold acorns with diamond foliage make new sprays for the bodice, only less sparkling than lilies in gold, with diamond-tipped stamens, and leaves of the same blazing stones. Flights of swallows or dragon flies in diamonds are brilliant corsage decorations, if not altogether novel; equally beautiful is a ribbon knotted in loops and studded with pearls and diamonds.

The paniered dress advances on us slowly. Winter costumes, to the casual observer, are almost as straight and severe in their draperies as those of the past two or three seasons, but it needs only a little attention to detect the signs of something quite different to come. Dinner and reception dresses, especially flat paniers, often combine

with overdresses cut in deep scallops and edged with long and heavy fringe. A recent example is a rich dress of dark blue and gold figured silk over a petticoat of dark blue. The paniers of the plain silk are cut as appendages of the bodice and lie so closely on the hips that one would hardly suspect them of silvily paving the way for a return to bouffancy. A black silk costume illustrates another new idea with its close sleeves, above which, on the shoulders, are gathered wings of black lace falling below the waist in broad and open sleeves.

One is constantly seeing new and luxurious things in winter wraps. A heavy carriage cloak is in gray brocade deeply smocked at the neck, with a high frilled collar, edged with silver fox fur and lined with pale pink. Gray velvet with lining of crimson makes another handsome combination. The circular cloaks for opera and concert wear in cream color, pale pink, light blue, gray or even pale yellow, are very gay with their fancy yokes of tinsel fabric and their bright quilted linings. Velvet sleeves are not seen either on the new costumes or on fall jackets but braided sleeves are the especial feature of some of the prettiest coats of the autumn.

ELLEN OSBORN.

A Curiosity of Literature.

DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, THE ENGLISH COMIC PAPER, PUNCH, SHARING THE PREJUDICES OF A MAJORITY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, WAS HEARTILY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE SEEDING SOUTH, AND LAMPOONED AND CARICATURED LINCOLN AND THE NORTH BITTERLY. AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN, HOWEVER, PUNCH PUBLISHED A CARTOON REPRESENTING BRITANNIA SYNPATIZING WITH COLUMBIAN BY THE BIER OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT. ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE WAS THE FOLLOWING POEM, WHICH, FOR ITS HONEST, EARNEST AND MANLY APOLOGY TO THE DEAD AND ITS GLOWING AND APPRECIATIVE TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN'S GENIUS, DESERVES TO RANK AMONG THE MOST REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO MODERN LITERATURE:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[FOOLY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865.]
YOU SAY GREATLY ON MURDERED LINCOLN'S BIER;
YOU WHO WTH MOKING PENCIL WENT TO TRACE,
BROAD FOR THE SELF-COMPLACENT BRIBES NEAR.
His LENGTH OF SHAMBLES LIES HIS FURROWED FACE.
His GRANT, GRANARIES HANDS, HIS UNKEMPT, BRISTLING HAIR,
His BLOODY INCHES, HIS BOARING LIL AT EASE,
His ACC'S OF ALL WE PRIZE AS DIAPOUR.
OF POWER OR WILL TO SHINE, OF ART TO PLEASE.
YOU, WHOSE SMART PEN BUCKED UP THE PENCIL,
JUDGING EACH STEP AS THOUGH THE WAY WERE MAIN;
RECKLESSLY, IT COULD POINT ITS PARAGRAPH,
O'CLOTH'S PERPLEXITY, OR PEOPLE'S PAID.

BESIDE THIS CORPSE THAT BEARS FOR WINDING SHEATH,
THE ARMS AND STRIPES HE LIVED TO REAR AWE,
BETWEEN THE MOURNERS AT HIS HEAD AND FEET,
SAY, SCURVIL-JESTER, IS THERE ROOM FOR YOU?
YES—HE HAD LIVED TO SHAME ME FOR MY SNOE,
TO LAME MY OWN, AND CONFUTE MY PEN;
THIS RAIL-SPLITTER, A TRUE-BORN KING OF MEN.
MY SHALLOW JUDGMENT HAD LEARNED TO RUE,
NOT HOW TO OCCASION HIS HEIGHT AND STRENGTH;
HOW QUICKELY WE MADE HOME-TRUE SCORN
MORE TRUE.
HOW IRON-LIKE, HIS TEMPER GREW BY BLOW.

HOW HUMBLE, YET HOW HONORABLE HE WOULD BE;
HOW IN GOLD FORTUNE AND IN LIFE HE FOULD,
HOW BITTER IN SUCCES AND HOW HOPEFUL HE FOULD,
THIRSTY FOR GOLD, NOT FEVERISH FOR FAME.

HOW FORTUNATE HIS WORK—SUCH WORK AS FOW,
HE HAD LAID ON HEAD AND HEART AND HANDS;
AS ONE WHO KNOWS, WHERE THERE'S A TASK TO DO;
MAN'S HONEST WILL MUST HEAVEN'S GOOD GRACE
COMMAND;

WHO TRUSTS HIS STRENGTH WILL WITH THE BURDEN
GROW;
THAT GOD MAKES INSTRUMENTS TO WORK HIS
WILL; BUT THAT WE CAN ARRIVE TO KNOW,
NOR TAMPER WITH THE WEIGHTS OF GOOD OR ILL.

SO HE WENT FORTH TO BATTLE, ON THE BIDE,
THAT HE FEARLESS WAS LIBERTY'S AND HIGH'S,
AS IN HIS PLEASANT BOVARD HE HAD PLIED
HIS WARFARE WITH RUDE NATURE'S THWARTING
MIGHT—

THE UNCLEAN FOREST, THE UNBROKEN SOIL,
THE IRON-BARK, THAT TURNS THE LUMBERER'S AX,
THE RAIL, THAT OBEYED THE BOATMAN'S TOLL,
THE PRAIRIE, HIDING THE MAZED WANDERER'S TRACKS.

THE AMUSED INDIAN AND THE PROWLING BOAR—
SUCH ARE THE NEEDS THAT HELED HIS YOUTH
TO TRUST;
ROUGH CULTURE—BUT SUCH TREES LARGE FRUIT
BEAR;
IF BUT THEIR STOCKS BE OF RIGID GRITH AND GRAN.

SO HE GROW UP, A DESTINED WORK TO DO.

AND LIVED TO IT; FOUR LONG-SUFFERING YEARS;
FATIGUE, AGONY, HELL, REPORT, LIVED THROUGH,
TILL HE BE HEARD THE MASSES CHARGE TO CHERES.

A FELON HAND, BETWEEN THE GOAL AND HIM.

REACHED FROM BEHIND HIS BACK, A TRIGGER
PROST—
AND THOSE PERPLEXED AND PATIENT EYES
DID DINE;
THOSE GRAN, LONG-LABORING LIMBS, WERE LAID TO REST.

THE WORDS OF MERCY WERE UPON HIS LIPS.
FORGIVENESS IN HIS HEART AND ON HIS PEN.

WHEN THIS VILE MURDERER BROUGHT SWIFT ECLIPSE
TO CHERES,

TOOK LEAVES OF HIS CO. OF SYMPATHY AND SHAME,
SIGHED, STOPPED WHEN IT AT LAST BEAT HIGH.

A DEAD LIFE; CUT SHORT JUST AS ITS TRIUMPH CAME.

A DEED ACCURST! STROKES HAVE BEEN STRUCK
BEFORE.

BUT THE ASSASSIN'S HAND, WHEREFORE THEM DOUT;
IF MORE OF HORROR OR DISGRACE THEY BORE;
BUT BY FOUL CRIME, LIKE CAIN'S STANDS DARKLY OUT.

VIE HE WHO STABBED MURDER ON A STRIFE.

WHAT'S IN HIS GROUNDS, STOUTLY AND NOBLE
STRIVEN;

AND WITH THE MARTYR CROWN CROWNST A LIFE.

WITH MUCH TO PRAISE, LITTLE TO BE FORGIVEN.—[PUNCH.]

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW, FROM SEA TO SEA,
UTTER ONE CO. OF SYMPATHY AND SHAME,
SIGHED, STOPPED WHEN IT AT LAST BEAT HIGH.

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BUT BY FOUL CRIME, LIKE CAIN'S STANDS DARKLY OUT.

VIE HE WHO STABBED MURDER ON A STRIFE.

WHAT'S IN HIS GROUNDS, STOUTLY AND NOBLE
STRIVEN;

AND WITH THE MARTYR CROWN CROWNST A LIFE.

WITH MUCH TO PRAISE, LITTLE TO BE FORGIVEN.—[PUNCH.]

THE WIDE AWAKE CAR PORTER.

"DO YOU KNOW?" SAID A BUSINESS MAN, "THAT I HAD AN EXPERIENCE RECENTLY WHICH WAS NOT AT ALL COMPLIMENTARY TO MY VANTAGE? I STARTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK, AND ON THE DAY AFTER MY FIRST NIGHT ON THE SLEEPING CAR I NOTICED THAT THE NOTCHES HAD BEEN CUT IN THE HEELS OF BOTH OF MY SHOES. I SUSPECTED THAT THE PORTER HAD DONE THIS TO IDENTIFY MY SHOES, AND WAS DISPOSED TO FORGET THE WHOLE AFFAIR. I NOTICED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PORTER WAS ASIDIOUS IN HIS ATTENTION TO ME, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A SLIGHT, ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE, TOUCH OF HOSPITALITY IN HIS MANNER. HE WAS A GOOD PORTER, HOWEVER, AND WHEN I CHANGED MY SLEEPING CAR I TIPPED HIM LIBERALLY. AFTER MY FIRST NIGHT ON MY SECOND CAR I REMEMBERED THE NOTCHES, AND LOOKING AT MY BOOTS HE FOUND A CROSS ON EACH. I DECIDED THAT THIS WAS A NOTIC TO PORTERS THAT I WAS A LIBERAL TIPPER. STILL I NOTICED THE SAME CONCEALED DISLIKE OF THE PORTER AND HIS EARNEST DESIRE TO PLEASE ME. I FOUND HIS SERVICE EXCELLENT, HOWEVER.

"WHEN I TOOK MY NEXT SLEEPER AT CHICAGO I MET THERE A PORTER WITH WHOM I HAD TRAVELED BEFORE AND WHO KNEW WHO I WAS. WHILE HE WAS BRUSHING ME DOWN THE NEXT MORNING HE KEPT CHUCKLING TO HIMSELF. 'WHAT TICKLES YOU SO MUCH, SAM?' I FINALLY ASKED. HE ONLY CHUCKLED AND GRINNED THE HARDER. AT LAST HE SAID, CHOKING WITH LAUGHTER, 'DEY'S TOOK YOU FOR A SPOTTER, SAM.' THAT MEANT NOTHING TO ME, BUT SPERRY HAD EXPLAINED THAT THE FIRST PORTER HAD IMAGINED I WAS A SPY. HE FOUND OUT THAT I WAS GOING TO NEW YORK, OF COURSE, AND NOT KNOWING HOW FAR MY WICKEDNESS EXTENDED, TOLD ALL PORTERS WHOM I SHOULD MEET. THE CROSS WAS SUBSTITUTED WHERE THE SIGNS CHANGED. THERE'S ESPRIT DE CORPS FOR YOU. I SHOULD NOT WEAR THOSE SHOES IF I WERE TO STAND ON ANOTHER RAILROAD JOURNEY TO-MORROW."—NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

COMPRESSED TEA.

AN ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE TO INTRODUCE THE USE OF COMPRESSED TEA. IT IS CLAIMED THAT IT HAS MANY ADVANTAGES OVER LOOSE TEA, THE CHIEF OF WHICH IS THAT THE LEAVES ARE SUBMITTED TO HEAVY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE, ALL THE CELLS ARE BROKEN AND THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE LEAVES ARE MORE EASILY EXTRACTED BY THE BOILING WATER, THEREFORE A CONSIDERABLE SAVING IN THE QUANTITY REQUIRED FOR USE. ITS GREAT ADVANTAGES OVER LOOSE TEA, HOWEVER, WOULD SEEM TO BE ITS MORE PORTABLE CHARACTER, AND, IN THE CASE OF LONG SEA VOYAGES, OR FOR USE IN EXPEDITIONS, THE REDUCTION OF ITS WEIGHT TO ONE-THIRD. THE COMPRESSION OF TEA IN BLOCKS, FURTHER, IT IS CLAIMED, CONSTITUTES A REAL AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF THE LEAF. IT IS



A Little Child's Thought.
Ah, here's my little doggie dear,
As white as milk is he,
I only wish that he could smile,
And talk a bit with me.

But not he only barks and says
How-wow how-wow how-wow,
And that he wants to say to me,
I'm sure I do not know.



And nosy! oh, she tries me so!
No matter what I say,
She only says meow, meow, meow, meow,
The same just every day.

And only yesterday I dressed
Her up so very fine.
With a buns about her neck,
And hat and shawl like mine.



And then I found a busy bee,
Two bumble bees soft and low.
And said here's happy voice
Wherever I did go.

I wondered if it did not want
That I should sit with it.
And so I swung my arms about,
But could not fly a bit.

And then I went and laid me down
Beneath the orange tree,
And there a lovely robin came,
And sang its song to me.



And a happy bee did buzz about,
And he is crooked chink,
While there I lay and looked around
Just like a az. Turk.

But oh, I wish I could have flown
With bird and bee away,
And could have learned to understand
Whatever they did say.

For I am sure they both did try
To tell me things they knew—
Things that they heard and saw away
Up in the sky.

Perhaps the bee could tell me how
It makes the honey sweet.
And birds could tell me how the moon
Can climb the starry street.

How big the world is, and how small
A little ch id like me,
And yet I know God gives me more
Than all things can see.

ELIZA A. ORIS.

On the Yukon.

It was a bright day for those sub-arctic regions. The sky was blue; the sea sparkled and looked like another firmament beneath the sky, and the softest of breezes were blowing over the land—breezes that must have stolen up from the South, following the sun as he went, and running wild in laughing freedom, forgetting for the time that they were not in summer land at all.

It was really an easy thing to forget that on such a day, especially as the long rank grasses that covered the low hills and the level spaces, were of a deep rich green, and the lark was singing a song of sweet tumultuous gladness as it soared upward and lost itself in the bright sunshine overhead; and the dear little brown and white chickies twirled in a happy way, which is as near as they ever came to song. There were four lads walking along the shore, bright-faced, wide-awake boys, were they full of life and the love of adventure and always ready for a frolic.

They were Yankee boys, every one of them, Tom and Edwin Arnold, and George and Fred Haverly. The fathers of the boys were stationed away up somewhere on the banks of the Yukon, on the Alaskan shore, and the boys and their mothers had come up to spend a year with them.

It was a new world for them, and they enjoyed its novelty greatly, and as they were all on the best of terms they never were lonely, being always together and making many an excursion in company.

This particular morning their fathers had gone to the mines, which lay some miles away up one of the forks of the Yukon, that great river of the North, broader and longer than the Mississippi. Six hundred miles from its mouth it is more than a mile wide, and along its banks are wonderful forests of timber pines and other trees that grow to a great height.

The boys had read a great deal about this river, and had heard their fathers tell about an exploring expedition they once made along its watery highway, and their interest had been greatly excited in hearing of the broad, swift stream; the high cliffs which it sometimes swept between, and the awful frozen silent gulches which were passed; and the waterfalls, a hundred feet high, round which they had to carry their boat, journeying for three days before they could again take to the water.

But most of all were they interested in the silent phantom city, of which

they had heard, standing solitary and still under the frozen skies, shut round by hills and far from all places of human habitation.

Tom Arnold was the oldest of the boys, and was a regular Columbus in spirit, always ready for a forward movement in any work of exploration that he might have planned, and he was readily acknowledged by the others as their leader. He was bold and determined, too, in the face of difficulty; full of expedients and tireless in effort. And withal he was good-natured and unselfish, and as the possessor of all these excellent qualities it was no wonder that the boys felt safe under his guidance and ready to fall in with any proposition that he might make.

"Boys," said Tom, "you know mother believes in me, and I've talked her over to a plan that I've been thinking about for the last week or so, and she has consented to let Ed and me take a trip up the Yukon in our boat, provided you fellows will go with us. Game is splendid—there are a plenty of elk and deer, so there'll be no danger of our starving, and then just think of the trout and other fish that will be in our way. Two of the Indians at the station will go along with us, and the whole thing will be just glorious."

"Mother will not object to our going with you, I am sure," said George Haverly, for only last night she said that she never felt any anxiety about Fred and me when she knew that we were with you. Then this is the beginning of the summer weather in this region, and we may look for six weeks of good weather yet. Mother'll consent, I am sure, so count on us, old fellow. When do you propose to start?"

"Day after to-morrow, with your mother's consent," replied Tom. And so it was settled.

E. A. O.

CARPETS CLEANED BY STEAM.

How Stains, Dirt and Vermin Are Removed from the Floor Coverings.

"I want this carpet thoroughly cleaned—steam-cleaned, mind you," said the customer upon whom a reporter had called a few days ago. "Nothing short of steam, I am sure, will take out the grease spots from it."

"Madam," replied the upholsterer, with a faint smile, "I know of no process for steam-cleaning."

"But you advertise—"

"I advertise, as all other dealers in my line do, to clean carpets by steam. The phrase is always employed in the business, though it naturally occasions some misunderstanding. People almost invariably suppose that the 'steam cleaning' of carpets and rugs is performed by the direct application of steam to the fabrics, whereas, as a matter of fact, the only connection it has with the process is to run a stationary engine that supplies the power for the work. That is all carpet cleaning 'by steam' means."

"How then is the work done, pray?"

"It is simply a process of beating carpets by steam power, that is all. Being done by machinery it is more thoroughly executed than it can be done by a person with a club. All it pretends to accomplish is the shaking out of the dust."

"But suppose there should be any vermin?"

"They will probably remain undisturbed, particularly if the nap of the carpet or rug is long and thick."

"And the grease spots?"

"The 'steam cleaning' process makes no pretense of taking them out; all it removes is the dust."

"So that is the reason why my steam-cleaned carpets have always come out with the old grease spots after a few weeks of use?"

"Certainly, madam. The grease still remains in the fabrics, and as soon as it has had time to gather dust it shows it again."

"Well, that does seem to me almost a swindle! But tell me what the process you speak of actually is."

"The 'steam cleaning' of carpets is made in huge octagonal cylinders of slate made to revolve rapidly by a steam engine. Projecting shelves inside the cylinders and running their whole length keep the carpets bouncing around violently all the time, while the revolving boxes whirl and every particle of dust is knocked out of the material by the action of centrifugal force. That is all there is to the business; it is simply a mechanical improvement on the colored gentleman and his club."

"But why do you talk that sort of carpet beating 'steam cleaning' when you know that it deceives people?"

"Simply because every one else does, madam, and if we did not the public would suppose that we were not up to the most advanced methods of our trade."

"Goodness me!" exclaimed the customer. "Is there then no way of having the grease spots taken out of one's carpet?"

"Oh, yes," responded the upholsterer. "If you like you can have your carpets washed. Leave one here, and a workman of ours will first spread it out on the floor and cover it, as if he were going to shave it, with a thick lather made from a kind of soap specially manufactured for the purpose. After the lather has all been taken off with tin scrapers the carpet will be entirely free from grease. It will be easier to perform the operation without taking the carpet up by sending our employee to your house."

"What does it cost to clean a carpet in this way?"

"Fifteen cents a yard, madam."

"That seems a good deal to pay, though to my mind it is less of a gouge than the bogus 'steam cleaning' process you have described to me. But does this washing of the carpet dispose of vermin?"

"Not at all. To get rid of them you must have your carpet 'renovated,' as we call it. That is to say, it must be put through a special process, the object of which is to kill all living things in it. Observe that great box over there, as big as an ordinary room. It is of iron, and inside it is surrounded with coils of pipe, through which hot air can be pumped by an engine below. In this way the temperature inside that box can easily be raised to 200 degs. Fahrenheit. But 150 degs. is sufficient to destroy all living organisms. Suppose that a set of furniture is sent down here by its owner with information to the effect that vermin had got into it. We simply put it in that iron vault, slide to the door, turn on the hot air, and within twelve hours the trouble with the set of furniture is absolutely cured. The hot air has to be absolutely dry in the box in order to do the work at that temperature. Mattresses, carpets, curtains, everything, in short, that furnishes a house we treat in this way for the killing of anything that is noxious. 'Renovation' is a euphemistic term for the process."

"So it would seem that the business of getting a carpet really and truly cleaned, in every sense of the word, is a pretty expensive affair!"

"Not so very. At all events, if you have your carpets or rugs first beaten by steam, next washed and finally 'renovated' you are reasonably sure that they will be clean, and the expense will not be more than twenty-five cents a yard at the outside."

Washington Star.

Too Extravagant.

An old lady had invited another old lady to tea with her. After the departure of her guest the hostess, who was of a penurious mind, said scoldingly, "Well, Betsy Blake makes a mighty loud noise when she's at a church meeting, and all that, but I watched her to-night, and she up 'n' put three heaping teaspoons of sugar in one cup o' tea, an' if she calls that Christianity I don't!"—Exchange.

THE CAMPAIGN.

What it Cost the S. P. to Subsidize Newspapers.

TRROUBLE IN BUCKLEY'S CAMP.

The Republican Nominees for Congress in the Fourth District—Complexion of Next Congress—Markham's Nerve.

(San Francisco Call.)

The history of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad companies in the politics of this city and State would doubtless possess extraordinary interest had all of the facts been given. We, however, will notice a few of the salient points, which are applicable to newspapers only. Of course we could not even approximate to the amount of money distributed to politicians, but it must have been enormous. Even with newspapers the amount has been very large. We speak within bounds when we say that one or two hundred newspapers have received gratuities from the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad companies. A single newspaper which we could name has probably cost the companies a cool \$100,000; another which could also be named has had \$400,000 or \$500,000. We know of another paper which had borrowed money from that concern amounting say to \$60,000. A weekly newspaper had had \$10,000 a year perhaps for ten years. This would foot up \$100,000. Another weekly paper, we cannot say exactly how much it has had, but we believe \$500 or \$600 per annum, running through twenty odd years. Here is \$120,000 more. From one to 200 other newspapers on this coast, as we have before suggested, have received money. How much this would amount to in the aggregate is unknown—possibly it would require railroad officials months even to hunt it up. The Call, however, would not be surprised if these disinterested helpers of the railroad company have been paid \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

For Congress in the Fourth District.

(San Francisco Call.)

Col. Markham is making an excellent impression wherever he goes. The people with him whom he comes in contact recognize at once that he is a man with backbone, and one who will stand by him.

Logistics will not cut up many with the present money. If they do they will probably run up against snags in the shape of vetoes, for the next Governor will not lose sight of the fact that he can veto any or all items in an appropriation bill.

To Enforce Economy.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

If the party which gains the ascendancy at the next election intends to enforce its limit on State taxation, its representatives in the Legislature will have to introduce some new rules in the management of the State finances.

The work properly can only be done in the House. Either the rules will have to be amended so that a new committee can be appointed whose duty it shall be to take note of appropriations as they are made, and keep the House posted regularly in relation to the amount of money it is voting away, or the ways and means committee will have to add to this labor to its other tasks.

THE LATE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Facts that Controvort Misrepresentation—Attitude of "The Times."

TO THE PUBLIC.

First. The strike was not on account of wages, hours of labor, lack of prompt payment, or any personal grievance.

Second. The proprietors of the four daily papers had had under consideration the question of retrenchment in their several establishments, and agreed unanimously in laying before the Typographical Union, for consideration, the question of a slight reduction in rates of composition—not, however, presenting any ultimatum. The union arbitrarily refused any concession, and on the 4th of August made a stand-and-deliver demand upon the proprietors to sign, within twenty-four hours, a contract maintaining existing rates for the period of one year. The proprietors, believing that to comply would be unmanly and degrading, refused to sign. The strike followed within twenty-four hours, being formally put into force at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of August 5th, though the men employed on THE TIMES had actually stopped work several hours before. The proprietors rallied and got out their papers without missing an issue, though much crippled for the time being.

Third. The union strikers having voluntarily abandoned good situations

of THE TIMES and the Herald, and locked themselves out, the proprietors had no alternative left but to fill their places permanently, which they have done.

Fourth. The force employed by THE TIMES are members of the Printers' Protective Fraternity, a rival organized-labor body. The men receive the same wages as their predecessors, are equally competent, more reliable, and not unjust or despotic in their demands. The Fraternity has discipline, solidarity and *esprit de corps*. The members work under laws, rules and regulations of their own, which do not interfere with that control which the proprietors have a right to exercise over their own property and business. Their motto is: "Live and let live."

Fifth. The attitude of THE TIMES towards organized labor cannot be successfully assailed. We confidently appeal to the unimpeachable judgment rendered by our pay-rolls from week to week during many years. For the year ended September 30, 1889, THE TIMES' composing-room bills aggregated \$27,887.93, being a weekly average of \$563.90. For the seven months and five days immediately preceding the strike—that is, from December 31st, 1889, to August 5th, 1890, inclusive—

THE TIMES furnished to the mistaken men who went out on strike steady and lucrative employment aggregating 4213 days, being a little over 702 weeks of six working days each. For this service we paid \$17,114.40, averaging \$244.91 per month, or \$570.40 per week, being an increase over the rate per week for the preceding year. The average pay per man during this period, instead of being lower than formerly, was high; it was a trifling over \$1.06 per day all round. The averages made by individual members of the force were as follows:

For men (when working full time) per week.

For men (when working full time) per day.

For apprentices (when working full time) per week.

For apprentices (when working full time) per day.

For apprentices (for six days' work) per week.

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